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DAILY REPORT

COMPLETED
ORIGINAL

EASTERN EUROPE

FBIS FOREIGN BROADCAST INFORMATION SERVICE

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FOUNDING OF NEW SOCIALIST SHIPPING COMPANY

AU2315 31Y Budapest NEPSZABADSAG in Hungarian 20 May 78 p 6 AU

[Unattributed report: "Interlighter Has Been Founded: Joint Shipping Enterprise of Four Socialist Countries"]

[Text] On behalf of their governments, the Bulgarian, Czechoslovak and Hungarian minister of transportation and the Soviet minister of sea shipping [as published] signed an agreement on founding a joint venture, the international shipping enterprise Interlighter, at the Hotel Gellert in Budapest on Friday.

The new enterprise, whose seat is in Budapest, will operate on the basis of the legal regulations of the Hungarian People's Republic, independently and according to a plan. For this purpose, in conformity with plans for the people's economies of the participating countries, it will draw up annual, 5-year and long-term plans. With the approval of the contracting parties, the governments of other countries may also join the Budapest agreement, provided they accept its objectives and plans and assume the commitments arising from them. The agreement on the founding of the new enterprise was concluded for an indefinite period.

As a fully qualified carrier, the new enterprise, Interlighter, will establish a new-type, so-called barge shipping system in traffic between the Danube and the Black Sea and the Mediterranean respectively and, by reducing time-consuming and costly trans-shipments calling for berthing, its operation will make the combined river-sea conveyance of goods quicker and more economical.

TANJUG REVIEWS YUGOSLAVIA'S TRADE WITH CEMA COUNTRIES

AU0608 40Y Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian 26 May 78 p 3 AU

[TANJUG report]

[Summary] In the past 10 years Yugoslavia's trade with the East European countries increased from $913 million in 1967 to some $4.8 billion last year. These countries now account for about 30 percent of Yugoslavia's foreign trade, while their share in Yugoslavia's exports amounts to 40 percent. In the first quarter of this year, exports to these countries totaled $516 million and imports from these countries amounted to $655 million. Last year trade with these countries totaled $4.8 billion, while this year it is envisaged that it will total some $6 billion. "The structure of trade is satisfactory for both sides. Raw materials and production material, equipment and ships take a prominent place in this trade."

"The commodity trade on the basis of long-term production cooperation and specialization between our work organizations and enterprises in these countries, particularly with the Soviet Union and Poland, is increasingly more significant." This kind of cooperation on the basis of a long-term and constant division of labor can be further promoted, "particularly in the motor industry, in the production of equipment for nuclear powerplants, in shipbuilding and in the exploitation of raw materials."

The long-term agreements on commodity trade with the East European countries provide for trade worth some $30 billion in the 5-year period until 1981. In this period, the Yugoslav exports to these countries should total some $14.3 billion, or 2.4 times more than in the 1971-76 period.

"The most important partners are the Soviet Union, Czechoslovakia and the GDR which account for some 70 percent of Yugoslavia's trade with the CEMA partners."

BRIEFS

GEOLOGICAL SESSION--The 35th meeting of the permanent CEMA commission of geology has taken place in Bucharest. The meeting was attended by the delegation of the CEMA member-states and by a Yugoslav delegation. The meeting examined matters pertaining to drawing up special long-term cooperation programs, to creating technical means for carrying out geological work and to cooperation in the field of geology. The meeting adopted appropriate recommendations. [Text] [Bucharest Domestic Service in Romanian 1100 GMT 5 Jun 78 AU]

JOURNALISTS CONFERENCE--A conference of socialists' countries journalists opened on 29 May in Varna. It is attended by representatives from the journalists unions of Bulgaria, GDR, Mongolia, Poland, Romania, USSR, Hungary and CSSR, as well as by representatives of the International Journalists Organization. The conference will deal with questions of criticism in the mass media. [Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO in Bulgarian 30 May 78 p 2 AU]

MEDICAL MEETING--Sofia, May 27 (BTA)--A scientific coordinating conference of specialists from the CEMA member-countries on the complex problem of "epidemiology, clinic and experimental studies into arterial hypertonia" was held in Sofia. The delegations from the GDR, Cuba, Mongolia, Poland, the Soviet Union, Hungary, Czechoslovakia and Bulgaria discussed three basic themes: epidemiological check-ups for early detection of arterial hypertonia, epidemiological studies into juvenile hypertonia and complex prophylaxis in cardiac ischemia. A cooperation agreement was signed. It provides for coordination and cooperation of specialized efforts within the CEMA in working out the above matters. [Sofia BTA in English 1430 GMT 27 May 78 AU]

BANKING CONFERENCE--Varna, June 1 (BTA)--A meeting of bank representatives of the CEMA member-countries was held from May 29 to June 1 here. It was attended by bank experts from Bulgaria, the GDR, Cuba, Mongolia, Poland, Romania, the Soviet Union, Hungary and Czechoslovakia. The meeting was also attended by representatives of the International Bank for Economic Cooperation, the International Investment Bank and the CEMA. A number of current matters, related to the activity of the banks in the CEMA member-countries, were discussed. The meeting proceeded in an atmosphere of friendly cooperation and complete mutual understanding. [Text] [Sofia BTA in English 1433 GMT 1 Jun 78 AU]

HYDRAULICS EQUIPMENT SESSION--A session of the working group on hydraulics and pneumatics attached to the CEMA permanent machine building committee was held yesterday in Stara Zagora. A session of the representatives of the countries that are party to the agreement on specialization and production sharing in hydraulic equipment opened. [Text] [Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO in Bulgarian 5 Jun 78 p 2 AU]

PRESS COMMENTS ON WASHINGTON NATO SESSION

LD071302Y Tirana ATA in English 0943 GMT 7 Jun 78 LD

[Text] Tirana, June 7, (ATA)--In a commentary on the summit meeting of the aggressive NATO bloc the newspaper ZERI I POPULLIT writes that the meeting was characterised by an accentuated militarist and warmongering spirit. This once more denounces the falsity of the clamour about disarmament, reduction of troops and security made by the two superpowers and their followers in Geneva, Vienna or UNO.

Alongside the attempts for the modernization and increase of the military potential of NATO, what became evident in the meeting of Washington, stresses the newspaper, are the feverish attempts of U.S. imperialists to extend the sphere of NATO's activity in compliance with the expansionist plans of the USA, in order to engage the NATO more and more and directly in various zones of the world, as it is the actual case in Africa, which has been turned into an arena of rivalry between the two superpowers for expansion. This helps the people to clearly see the genuine role played by NATO as the main pillar on which the hegemonic policy of U.S. imperialism in rivalry with Soviet social imperialism is based and realized.

The newspaper BASHKIMI says in a commentary that it must be stressed right from the beginning that the Washington meeting examined all the questions in the context of the military and political confrontation with the other aggressive bloc, the Warsaw Treaty, in fierce rivalry for spheres of influence and hegemony everywhere in the world between U.S. imperialism and Soviet social imperialism.

The spirit which permeated the proceedings of Washington meeting, the decisions taken by it, the measures to intensify interference in Africa, the newspaper stresses, once again reveal the aggressive, interventionist and counter-revolutionary character of NATO.

The daily events also prove that, as the Party of Labour of Albania has emphasized, NATO and the Warsaw Treaty, together with the bourgeois and revisionist armies of the member countries, remain the main shield of the capitalist and revisionist system and the biggest striking armed force against revolution and socialism, the freedom and independence of the peoples. Therefore they must be fought against and exposed with the same intensity. Marxism-Leninism teaches us that, for no reason whatsoever, be it "tactical", one should not join with or protect one imperialism to combat the other, because, in the final account, this means to enter into counterrevolutionary alliance and make common cause with it, the newspaper BASHKIMI says in conclusion.

PEOPLE'S ASSEMBLY AWARDS PRIZREN LEAGUE LEADERS

AU081015Y Tirana Domestic Service in Albanian 0600 GMT 8 Jun 78 AU

[Text] The Presidium of the People's Assembly held a special meeting recently at which, acting on the proposal of the AWP Central Committee Politburo, it awarded the high title of Hero of the People to three distinguished leaders and fighters of the Albanian League of Prizren; namely, to Abdyl Frasheri, Sulejman Vokshi and Nik Sokolli.

The meeting was also addressed by Comrade Enver Hoxha, who very highly valued the efforts of the undaunted patriots and fighters of the Albanian League of Prizren.

The Presidium of the People's Assembly of the People's Socialist Republic of Albania honored the memory of those patriots and fighters with a one minute silence.

In accordance with Article 77 of the Constitution and acting on the proposal of the AWP Central Committee Politburo, the Presidium of the People's Assembly of the People's Socialist Republic of Albania awards the title of Hero of the People to:

1--Abdyl Halit Frasheri (posthumously), with the following citation:

A great ideologist and fighter of the Albanian national revival, ardent propagandist and tireless organizer of the struggle of the Albanian people for national liberation and unification, he fought to defend the fatherland's territories against the danger of partition. Relying on the movement of the broad popular masses, as inspirer, organizer and leader of the Albanian league founded in Prizren in the years 1878-81, he fought for the people's political unity and their mobilization in defense of the integrity of Albanian territories and their unification in a free national state. As a diplomat and leader of the league, he ardently defended the rights of the Albanian people in the international arena.

2--Sulejman Ali Vokshi (posthumously), with the following citation:

Undaunted fighter and popular leader of the liberation movement in Kosovo, he made a valuable contribution to the organization of the Albanian league founded in Prizren in 1878-81 as commander of its armed forces, and fought resolutely and heroically to defend the integrity of Albanian territories against the danger of partition and for their unification in a free national state.

3--Nik Sokol Rama (posthumously), with the following citation:

Undaunted fighter and popular leader of the liberation movement of the highlands of Gjakova, he made a valuable contribution to the organization of the volunteer armed forces of the Albanian league formed in Prizren in 1878-81,and fought heroically for the integrity of the Albanian territories against the danger of partition and for their national unification. He distinguished himself showing rare valor in the bitter battles against the Osman armies in April 1881, where he fell heroically with his chest against the bore of the foe's cannon.

BRIEFS

HISTORIANS IN KOSOVO--At the invitation of the academy of sciences and arts of Kosovo and of the council set up to organize the scientific activities on the occasion of the centenary of the Albanian League of Prizren, a group of Albanian historians led by Prof Stefanaq Pollo, member of the Academy of Sciences of the People's Socialist Republic of Albania and director of the Institute of History, left today for the Autonomous Socialist Province of Kosovo. The Albanian historians will attend the scientific conference to be held in Prishtina in commemoration of the Prizren League from 6-9 June. [Tirana Domestic Service in Albanian 1800 GMT 5 Jun 78 AU]

ARRIVAL OF NEW MEXICAN AMBASSADOR--(Carlos Gucieras Marcias), new ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the United States of Mexico to the People's Socialist Republic of Albania, arrived today. He was welcomed at the airport by Jovan Antoni, deputy chief of the protocol branch of the Foreign Affairs Ministry, and by heads and officials of diplomatic missions accredited to the People's Socialist Republic of Albania. [Tirana Domestic Service in Albanian 2000 GMT 2 Jun 78 AU]

FRG'S WILLY BRANDT BEGINS OFFICIAL VISIT

Arrives 7 June

AU071216Y Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1030 GMT 7 Jun 78 AU

[Text] At the invitation of Todor Zhivkov, BCP Central Committee first secretary, Willy Brandt, chairman of the German Social Democratic Party, arrived today in Bulgaria.

At Sofia airport the guest was greeted by Aleksandur Lilov, BCP Central Committee Politburo member and BCP Central Committee secretary; Dimitur Stanishev, BCP Central Committee secretary, and responsible members of the BCP Central Committee apparatus. Dietrich Stoecker, FRG ambassador to Bulgaria, was also at the airport.

Zhivkov Receives Brandt

AU071940Y Sofia BTA in English 1830 GMT 7 Jun 78 AU

[Text] Sofia, June 7 (BTA)--Mr Todor Zhivkov, first secretary of the CC of the BCP, and Mr Willy Brandt, chairman of the German Social Democratic Party, discussed today some topical international problems, attaching special attention to the problem of European detente, to the efforts to stop the arms race and the problems of disarmament.

During the meeting, which proceeded in a friendly atmosphere, the two party leaders exchanged views on the state and development of contacts between the BCP and the German Social Democratic Party, between Bulgaria and the FRG. Discussed were also issues of international economic cooperation.

After the talks Mr Brandt laid a wreath before the common grave of those who fell in the struggle for freedom and visited the mausoleum of Georgi Dimitrov.

Towards evening he took a stroll in the busy streets of the capital surprising the Sofianites who did not expect to see among them the engineer of the new Eastern policy of West Germany.

Hosts Dinner

AU071942Y Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1830 GMT 7 Jun 78 AU

[Excerpts] Todor Zhivkov, BCP Central Committee first secretary, today gave an official dinner party at the Boyana residence in honor of Willy Brandt, chairman of the German Social Democratic Party. Present were Aleksandur Lilov, Ognyan Doynov, Dimitur Stanishev, Angel Balevski, the chairman of the Bulgarian Academy of Sciences, and others. FRG Ambassador to Bulgaria Dietrich Stoecker also attended the dinner party.

During the dinner party, which was held in a friendly atmosphere, Comrade Todor Zhivkov and Willy Brandt proposed toasts.

SOFIA RADIO REPORTS ON CARTER SPEECH IN ANNAPOLIS

AU080925Y Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 2030 GMT 8 Jun 78 AU

[Text] U.S. President Jimmy Carter has spoken at the U.S. Naval Academy at Annapolis, where he analyzed the present state of U.S.-USSR relations.

He found that the relations between the United States and the USSR are one of the most important aspects of the international situation and that decreasing the tension between the two countries has a decisive importance for preserving peace throughout the world.

Dwelling on detente President Carter, however, especially stressed rivalry. We must realize, he said, that our relations with the USSR will continue for a long time to be based on the principles of rivalry. In order to preserve the constructive character of this rivalry and not its dangerous and potentially catastrophic character, U.S.-USSR relations must also be based on the principles of cooperation.

In his speech Jimmy Carter also dwelled on the U.S.-USSR SALT negotiations. He stressed that reaching such an agreement would strengthen the two countries' security.

The President delivered this speech at a time when the UN General Assembly special session on disarmament is working in New York, at which the USSR and a number of countries have submitted concrete proposals for stopping the dangerous arms race. In his speech Carter ignored these issues.

In his speech the U.S. President also dwelled on the situation in Zaire. Precisely now, when the United States, together with some other NATO countries are implementing an intervention in this country, Carter, passing on the guilt to an innocent party, maintains that the Soviet and Cuban position could harm the African states' independence.

More and more countries are realizing that the U.S. policy is the main obstacle on the road of detente and peaceful cooperation, as well as an obstacle on the road of disarmament.

PRESS SCORES CHINA'S 'INTERFERENCE' IN VIETNAM

AU071020Y Sofia BTA in English 0835 GMT 7 Jun 78 AU

[Text] Sofia, June 7 (BTA)--Prompted by the large-scale campaign launched by the entire Chinese propaganda machine and aimed at breeding hostile feelings towards the people of Vietnam, today's RABOTNICHESKO DELO in a signed article writes that the economic, political and military growth of Socialist Vietnam is not to the taste of the Maoists as it is not to the taste of all the reactionary forces in the world.

"What they mostly dislike", reads the article, "is the circumstance that Vietnam has grown to be an inseparable part of the world socialist system, that Vietnam walks side by side with all the fraternal socialist countries and makes its contribution to the consolidation of the combat unity, cooperation and mutual aid between all the revolutionary powers on the planet."

It is also revealed that Maoists and the world reactionary forces regard the Socialist Republic of Vietnam as an obstacle to the way of their hegemonistic aspirations for domination over southern Asia and that is why they conduct a systematic and various undermining activity against Socialist Vietnam.

Peking is constantly trying to aggravate the situation by interfering into Vietnam's internal affiars, reads the article further. "Rejecting the class approach in assessing the actions of the Chinese bourgeoisie as regards Vietnam as also other countries, and undertaking the defence of exploiters, Maoists demonstrate their intentions of using the Chinese emigrants, and particularly the bourgeoisie as an instrument of interference in the internal affairs of countries where major colonies of Chinese people live, for exerting a gross pressure on the governments of these countries and for undermining the national liberation and workers' movement."

It is said in the article that the Maoists' hope is to deprive Vietnam of the qualified cadres it badly needs now under the conditions of busy building and to try to force the Government of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam to abandon the principles of Marxism-Leninism and proletarian internationalism and to subjugate them to the dictates of Mao's successors by various instigations and the mass transfer of citizens of Chinese origin into the Chinese People's Republic.

Further the article points out that the world progressive public wrathfully condemns Peking's brutal interference in the internal affairs of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam and is convinced that the Maoists' subversive activity is doomed to failure, as failed their striving to frustrate the victory of the heroic Vietnamese people during the war, preventing the Soviet Union and the other fraternal countries from supplying the patriots with aid and from backing them on the international arena.

There is no doubt, the article reads in conclusion, that Socialist Vietnam at present too, will curb all diversions and with the selfless aid of all its loyal friends--the states of the socialist community--will keep striding onto the chosen path towards the bright future.

In a signed article on the same theme, NARODNA ARMIYA writes: "Obviously Vietnam's determination to guard its sovereignty and to conduct a policy of its own in the economic reforms and the foreign affairs, is far from the taste of the Peking leadership. So that not only the new economic climate in former South Vietnam is not good for the Chinese minority, but the diplomatic climate in Indochina seems to be no good for the large north neighbour, who sees a potential fifth column in the minorities of Southeastern Asia."

RABOTNICHESKO DELO REPORTS ON NATO SESSION IN WASHINGTON

AU0712407 Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO in Bulgarian 5 Jun 78 p 7 AU

[Nencho Khranov's article: "Bury the Axe of War"]

[Excerpt] The high-level NATO session which was recently held in Washington justifiably aroused the world public's concern. It took place completely under the sign of preparing intensified militaristic plans and adopted decisions which will give a new impetus to the deadly arms race.

The United States, host and organizer of the meeting, gave the tone and direction of the session's work. According to AFP it was preceded by "a well-staged public offensive" full of anti-Sovietism and slander from the "cold war" arsenal. The roles of this offensive were divided. Last Tuesday Vice President Mondale used the rostrum of the UN General Assembly special session on disarmament in order "to prove" the USSR threat in central Europe. On the following day, in an exceptionally sharp television program President Carter aimed his arrows at the "Soviet involvement in Africa", while on Sunday his adviser Brzezinski used his return from China in order to slander international detente and threaten Americans with "Moscow's plans".

This psychological and political preparation for the NATO meeting in Washington shocked the serious public opinion, according to observers; even some of the participants in the meeting were surprised by Carter's rude anti-Soviet attacks. FRANKFURTER RUNDSCHAU wrote that FRG Chancellor Schmidt had tried to dull the sharpness and had stressed that the development of the USSR-West German relations will give a new impulse to the dialog between East and West. Turkish Prime Minister Ecevit clearly stressed for his part that his country does not feel threatened by the USSR and that in Moscow in June he will sign a declaration on good neighbourly relations with the USSR.

Even British Prime Minister Callaghan found it necessary to hold a special press conference in Washington and repeat the appeals of his speech at the session to continue the dialog with the socialist countries.

The differences of opinions within NATO, however, do not decrease the danger of the course which has been adopted. It is obvious that the continuous and intensive U.S. pressure has exerted its influence. The "long term defensive program" which adopted is actually a developed document of 124 concrete decisions and recommendations for a period of 15 years. It marks an increase of NATO members' military expenditures by $80 billion, as well as many measures for modernizing, strengthening and increasing the effectiveness of the combat forces of this aggressive pact in Western Europe.

The decisions of the Washington NATO session, embellished as they are with beautiful phrases about peace, detente and controlled disarmament, especially in the final communique, are actually an open provocation against the peoples who are struggling for removing the shadow of nuclear war. They are in obvious contrast with the essence and trends of the UN General Assembly special session and with the opinions voiced there by the majority of the delegations' leaders, who favored concrete steps for curbing the arms race.

We can understand the reaction of George McGovern, the noted U.S. senator, who sharply criticized the anti-Soviet statements of U.S. presidential advisor Brzezinski. The senator justifiably thinks that "calm and patient negotiations with the Russians and not arrogant ultimatums and panicmongering statements" are better for the U.S. interest.

The other issue which was especially stressed at NATO's Washington session along with the intensification of the arms race was the so-called "African problem" or more precisely, expanding NATO's umbrella on Africa.

It is well known that imperialism absorbs with difficulty the blows it receives from the national liberation movements and the defeats of neocolonialism. After Asia, these defeats became a frequent phenomenon in Africa where the anti-imperialist struggle becomes ever more intensive and sharp and where the interests of the imperialist monopolies are being directly threatened.

Such is the case with Zaire or more precisely the province of Shaba, a region in which the Belgian, French and U.S. monopolies are deriving hugh profits. The invasion of Shaba by Belgian paratroopers and French Legionnaries, an intervention implemented with direct U.S. assistance under the pretext of "saving the foreigners", was a direct and previously planned NATO plan. It was aimed at saving the corrupt Mobutu regime, crushing the country's national liberation forces and strengthening the imperialist positions in this part of Africa.

NATO members, however, have even longer range aims. It is not accidental that the intervention in Zaire was accompanied by an overt slanderous campaign on "USSR and Cuban involvement". Thus the paradoxical fact emerged in which--according to the old tale in which the thief is the first to yell "thief!"--the states which conduct combat activities in Shaba and which openly sent their airplanes and paratroopers there assumed the role of accusers against an imagined Soviet-Cuban involvement. Even the Western propaganda machine, which is very experienced in anti-Soviet institutions, was not able to point out even one single fact confirming the presence of Soviet or Cuban soldiers in Shaba, or some other form of intervention.

NATO members, however, were not satisfied with the propagandistic insurance of their Zaire operation. [paragraph continues]

Now the task is to find official justification for the constant NATO intervention in Africa. Five NATO members, the United States, the FRG, Great Britain, France and Belgium--will take part in a conference in Paris which opens on 5 June. The conference's aim is to prepare coordinated acts of intervention in these regions of the black continent, where the imperialist interests are threatened. It even is envisaged to create a "pan-African" army with the participation of NATO units--in other words, a fire department of neocolonialism. The political credo is President Carter's thought: "Our treaty (NATO) is in the center of Europe, but our alertness cannot be confined to this continent only." Translated into plain language this means that NATO members openly demand the right to rudely intervene--including the use of combat means--in a continent which has already overthrown the colonialism yoke.

The official stand of countries such as Libya about these African collaborators which serve as tools of this plan is indicative: "It is regrettable," an official Libyan declaration reads, "that some African regimes, which are facing internal conflicts, the opposition of the people, and are in a hopeless situation, are compelled...to maintain suspicious relations with the colonialism."

It is obvious that imperialism is desperately trying to preserve or return its lost positions in its former colonies. However, military power and political blackmail are means which are unfit in the contemporary world and dangerous for international security. NATO's African plot is a serious sign, a reason for an ever closer cohesion of all anti-imperialist and democratic forces against this broad attack of colonial nature against the black continent.

PRESS COMMENTS ON NATO PARIS CONFERENCE

AU071504Y Sofia BTA in English 1353 GMT 7 Jun 78 AU

[Text] Sofia, June 7 (BTA)--On the recently concluded Paris conference, OTECHESTVEN FRONT points out that the composition and the aims the conference has set itself, give ground to describe it as an instrument in the hands of neocolonialism to be used for curbing the national-liberation struggle in Africa, and for retaining the rule of multinational monopolies on Africa's wealth.

In order to offer an excuse and somehow explain its open interference in the internal affairs of many African states, the article reads, the West is relying on the largely in vague argument insisting on some vague Soviet-Cuban danger. The lack of ground of similar fabrications is conspicuous. An official representative of the U.S. State Department even had to declare that he owned no information on Cuban presence in Zaire.

The global aim of NATO's current offensive in Africa pursues the unification of the conservative African governments and the reactionary Arab states into a rallied anti-progressive and antidemocratic bloc, which is to be used as a barrier against the African peoples' striving to overthrow for ever the (?evil) of imperialism and neocolonialism, reads the article in conclusion.

The same topic of international concern is dealt with in NARODNA ARMIYA which regards the new NATO plan in Africa having nothing to do whatsoever with the vital interests of the African nations, as having only testified to the whetted appetite of the bloc member states to conduct a policy of collective colonialism under the unquestionable leadership of Washington.

NARODNA ARMIYA emphasizes that while undertaking a crusade against Africa NATO is endangering peace and security in not only Africa but the entire world.

"The time has come for the warmongers to realize", (?the newspaper stresses), "that now times have changed and that peoples' wish for peace, freedom and social progress is unshakable. It will be shaken by neither pan-African nor NATO expeditionary forces.

COMMUNIQUE ON VISIT BY LUXEMBOURG CP DELEGATION RELEASED

AU0717[illegible]4Y Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO in Bulgarian 5 Jun 78 pp 1, 2 AU

[Apparent text of communique on the visit by a Luxembourg CP delegation headed by Rene Urbany to the People's Republic of Bulgaria from May 28 to June 3--released in Sofia]

[Text] At the invitation of the BCP Central Committee a delegation of the Communist Party of Luxembourg [PCL] Central Committee, headed by Rene Urbany, chairman of the party, visited the People's Republic of Bulgaria from May 28 to June 3, 1978.

Todor Zhivkov, first secretary of the BCP Central Committee, had a meeting with Rene Urbany, PCL chairman.

During its stay in Bulgaria the delegation had meetings and talks with Dimitur Stanishev, BCP Central Committee secretary; Georgi Yordanov, member of the BCP Central Committee Secretariat and first secretary of the BCP city committee; Misho Mishev, member of the BCP Central Committee Secretariat and chairman of the Bulgarian Trade Unions Central Council; Gancho Ganev, rector of the Academy of Social Sciences and Social Administration; and Ivan Panev, first secretary of the Plovdiv Okrug party committee. The delegation visited the Sofia plant for electronic transforming elements, and the Georgi Dimitrov scientific-production complex in Plovdiv. The delegation attended a rally in the town of Kalofer and participated in a meeting organized in Plovdiv on the occasion of Botev Day and the memorial day for those who perished in the struggle against the Ottoman Empire, against capitalism and fascism, and in the fatherland war.

The delegation laid a wreath and paid tribute at the tomb of Georgi Dimitrov.

During the meeting between Comrades Todor Zhivkov and Rene Urbany, the leaders of the two parties exchanged information on the tasks that the BCP and the PCL are now accomplishing, and had a broad and useful exchange of opinions on topical questions of the international situation and of the worldwide communist and workers movement.

The chairman of the PCL briefed his counterpart on the activities of the Luxembourg communists in their struggle to defend the socioeconomic and political interests of the working people of Luxembourg in their struggle against the aggression of the monopolies, their struggle to overcome unemployment and inflation; to consolidate the unity of the international communist and workers movement, and in their struggle for peace, democracy and social progress.

Comrade Todor Zhivkov highly appreciated the work of the Luxembourg communists, which is taking place under difficult circumstances. He expressed his appreciation of the Luxembourg communists' solid position among the workers class, of their active and consistent struggle in the trade unions, in parliament, and within the local self-government organs; of their struggle against the aggression of the monopolies and of their constructive contribution to consolidating the unity of the international communist and workers movement based on Marxism-Leninism. He expressed the fraternal solidarity and support of the BCP for the noble struggle by the PCL.

Comrade Todor Zhivkov briefed the Luxembourg delegation on the successful implementation of the decisions adopted by the 11th BCP Congress in connection with building a developed socialist society, on the tasks set by the recent national party conference, and on the constructive and peace-loving policy conducted by the People's Republic of Bulgaria in the Balkans, in Europe and throughout the world.

The two leaders stressed that the consolidation of international detente and the ascending development of worldwide revolutionary processes are based, above all, on the power of socialism, as it really exists, and on the comprehensive successes of the Soviet Union, as well as of the entire socialist community, on the struggle by the workers class in the capitalist countries, as well as upon the achievements of the national liberation movement. It was noted that the interests of peace and social progress demand constant vigilance and energetic efforts by the people's masses. In this connection the activities of worldwide peace-loving public opinion was pointed out as a powerful factor for the positive settlement of international problems, for the consolidation of the peoples' peace and security.

The two parties attach primary importance to the struggle to consolidate detente in international relations, and in the military sector, for the establishment of lasting peace and cooperation among peoples, and for disarmament. They express their full support for the proposals submitted by the USSR at the recently opened special UNGA session on disarmament and they think that the taming of the rearmament race and the implementation of real and efficient disarmament measures at the present moment represents a fully feasible task. The two parties draw attention to the following necessity: to unmask the false thesis of certain reactionary circles in the West who claim that political detente is fully compatible with the arms race, to wage a struggle to halt the material preparations for war, to increase the efficiency of the presently valid international agreements in the disarmament sector, to wage a struggle so that the convention banning military or any other hostile means of influencing the environment enters into force and becomes universal, and to struggle to fully halt the further quantitative and qualitative increase in armaments and armed forces by the states possessing large military power resources, starting with halting the production of nuclear weapons. The two parties believe that banning neutron weapons is in the interest of all people. They express their support for working out and signing a universal treaty for the non-use of force in international relations, for reducing the danger of the further proliferation of nuclear weapons. The two parties attach great importance to the successful reduction of armed forces and armaments in central Europe. They also think that it would be useful for the cause of peace in the world to prepare and implement a universal disarmament conference.

The two parties express their concern about the fact that the Chinese leadership is intensifying anti-Sovietism and has transformed this anti-Sovietism into its state policy, and that the Chinese leadership is creating difficulties in connection with consolidating peace, in connection with detente and progress.

The PCL and the BCP stress that the international communist and workers movement is a powerful force in contemporary social development. This movement is on the upsurge and its influence on international relations is constantly increasing. Pointing out the significance of the ideas and conclusions drawn at the 1976 Berlin conference, the two parties are deeply convinced that the successful and correct implementation of the tasks facing the communists requires loyalty to the principles of the great theory of Marxism-Leninism, loyalty to the ideas of proletarian internationalism, and consolidation of the unity and cohesion of the international communist and workers movement.

In expressing high appreciation for their bilateral relations, the BCP and the PCL once more confirmed their determination to further expand and intensify these relations on the basis of the principles of Marxism-Leninism and proletarian internationalism.

HUNGARY'S ANDRAS GYENES RECEIVED BY HUSAK

LD071837Y Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1630 GMT 7 Jun 78 LD

[Text] Gustav Husak, general secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee, received in Prague today Andras Gyenes, secretary of the MSZMP Central Committee, who is in our country on a friendly working visit. In the course of a cordial talk, they expressed high appreciation of the results achieved, and emphasized the need to deepen and strengthen further friendly and close relations in all spheres of life in the interest of both countries' people, and of peace, socialism, and progress in the world.

CHNOUPEK RECEIVES GDR AMBASSADOR KOENIG

LD071630Y Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1430 GMT 7 Jun 78 LD

[Text] Bohuslav Chnoupek, minister of foreign affairs, received in the Cerninsky Palace in Prague today Gerd Koenig, GDR ambassador to Czechsolovakia. In the course of a friendly conversation, the two representatives discussed some questions of mutual relations between the two countries.

ECONOMIC DELEGATION VISITS LAOS, ARRIVES 6 JUNE

BK071021Y Vientiane KPL in English 0924 GMT 7 Jun 78 BK

[Text] Vientiane, June 7 (KPL)--An economic delegation of Czechoslovakia led by Alois Hloch, vice minister of foreign trade, yesterday arrived in Vientiane for an official friendly visit to Laos. It was grected at Wattai Airport by Khamma Phomkong, vice minister of industry and trade, and other officials. Ambassador Frantisek Kan and other officials on the Czechoslovak Embassy were also at the airport.

LENART CHAIRS SLOVAK NATIONAL FRONT SESSION

LD071638Y Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1430 GMT 7 Jun 78 LD

[Text] The Central Committee Presidium of the Slovak Socialist Republic National Front discussed in Bratislava today the tasks laid down for the bodies and social organizations of the National Front by the 11th CPCZ Central Committee session.

Under the chairmanship of Jozef Lenart, member of the CPCZ Central Committee Presidium and first secretary of the CPSL Central Committee, the Presidium stressed that it is still necessary to consistently implement, in the activity of the National Front, demands for effective and high quality work. He also stressed the need to win the support of all members and other citizens for a consistent implementation of the program of the 15th CPCZ Congress.

The Presidium noted that its managerial and coordinating activity in the fulfillment of the National Front electoral programs must be improved and cooperation with the national committees and their deputies deepened; it also pointed out the necessity for a more intensive participation of young people, workers, cooperative farmers, and women in active political and civic life.

The Central Committee Presidium of the National Front of Slovakia also discussed the National Front's active help given to agriculture and stressed that it is necessary, above all, to focus attention on a qualitative and wasteless harvest of fodder, cereals, fruit and vegetables.

TRADE UNION PLENUM ANNOUNCES CADRE CHANGES

AU0718 41Y Prague PRACE in Czech 6 Jun 78 p 1 AU

[Report signed (ODB): "Fourth Joint Plenary Meeting of the Central Trade Union Council, Czech Trade Union Council and Slovak Trade Union Council; Through Responsibility Toward the Fatherland's Development"]

[Excerpt] At the afternoon session--chaired by M. Kasperkova, member of the Presidium of the Central Trade Union Council [URO]--URO Secretary F. Brabenec announced on behalf of the Presidium a proposal for cadre changes. At the request of D. Hanzalova, who was elected WFTU secretary at the Ninth World Trade Union Congress, the plenary session approved her release from the post of secretary, member of the Presidium, Secretariat and chairwoman of the URO commissions for work with women, for work with youth, for physical culture and sport. E. Stanekova and J. Trojanova were released from the URO membership on their own request, for health and family reasons.

URO candidate members E. Nagyova and F. Pilnackova became URO members. URO candidate member J. Weingartova joined the URO's commission for the care of the working people.

FURTHER CRITICISM OF PRC AFRICAN POLICY

AU0719 02Y Bratislava PRAVDA in Slovak 6 Jun 78 p 7 AU

[Article signed (JUL): "Foreign-Political Essay; Peking's Missionary of Intervention"]

[Text] For hundreds of years China has cultivated the art of expression in revealing and poetic symbols. The contemporary leading Chinese politician, Deputy Premier Teng Hsiao-ping is no beginner in this field, but his symbolism not infrequently lacks poetic quality, and is marked by a rather pragmatic terseness from which one can plainly feel his anxiety to be correctly understood. He need not be concerned about the fate of his recent statement that contemporary China is the "NATO of the East." Actually, these are not symbolic but unequivocal words, for the Peking leadership's foreign political concepts really do have many points of contact with the extremely reactionary militarist circles of the North Atlantic Treaty Organization.

Huang Hua, the Peking government's foreign minister, was in a hurry to prove that Teng's remark was not an exaggeration. Thus, he did not go home from the extraordinary session of the UN General Assembly, but went directly to Zaire, to let it be known that Peking supports not only Mobutu's corrupt regime (including arms deliveries), but the NATO countries' intervention against the insurgents in Shaba Province and in other Zaire provinces as well.

He showed himself to be a very assiduous missionary, disseminating dogma born in NATO's, imperialism's and neocolonialism's "holy of holies" of propaganda and strategy. Immediately upon arrival at the airport in the capital of Kinshasa, he unleased a tirade of anti-Soviet and anti-Cuban attacks, whose purpose was to disguise the essence of imperialist intervention in Zaire, and, undoubtedly, to try to justify it. During the entire 4 days of his stay in Zaire he continued to disseminate dirt and deception.

This obsession by Peking with anti-Sovietism evokes mistrust even among the realistically thinking circles in the West, but it no doubt suits the opponents of the detente process, such as, for example, the U.S. President's national security adviser Zbigniew Brzezinski. It is only logical that, with this policy, Peking's "great helmsmen" have embarked upon the path of betrayal of the revolutionary struggle, of the national liberation struggle in Asia, Africa and Latin America and have merged into one front with the forces of imperialism.

In Zaire, Peking again let the fan fall which it held in front of its face. It no longer strives for symbolism. After all, this would not be worthy of the great tradition of Chinese verbal culture. And it is evident that this, at the same time, is a facade ridiculing the interests of the Chinese people. But in Peking today they could not care less about it.

HANES STRESSES IMPORTANCE OF BREZHNEV VISIT

LD072120Y Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1730 GMT 7 Jun 78 LD

[Text] The Presidium of the Chamber of Nations of the Federal Assembly discussed in Prague today the contents and organizational safeguarding of the June joint session of the Chamber of People and the Chamber of Nations.

Dalibor Hanes, chairman of the Chamber of Nations, stressed at the opening of the meeting the importance of the visit of the Soviet party and government delegation, headed by Comrade Leonid Ilich Brezhnev, to Czechoslovakia. He said that the visit demonstrated to the whole world the close relations between our two fraternal socialist states and expressed the support given by the Soviet Union to Socialist Czechoslovakia.

FURTHER REPORTAGE ON TREATMENT OF DISSIDENTS

Sabata Under House Arrest

LD051333Y Paris LE MONDE in French 28-29 May 78 p 6 LD

[Unattributed report: "Charter 77 Spokesman Sabata Apparently Under House Arrest"]

[Text] According to AFP, Charter 77 spokesman Jaroslav Sabata, whose strange disappearance we have already mentioned (first edition of LE MONDE of 27 May), is apparently virtually under house arrest at his home in Brno in South Moravia.

Four Charter 77 signatories were also attacked by "unknown individuals" while trying to visit another spokesman, Mr Hejdanek, who is living in Prague: music critic Ivan Medek, workers Jaroslav Matras and Jiri Karlik, and literary critic Bohumil Dolezal.

Western correspondents in Prague have received another Charter 77 document signed by the three spokesmen (Mrs Marta Kubisova, Mr Sabata and Mr Hejdanek) which criticizes the penal system.

In a 12,000 [as published] word document, addressed to the Czechoslovak Federal Assembly, they estimate that 20,000 to 30,000 people are sent to prison under preventive detention each year. Moreover, any prison sentence automatically means hard labor. Any sign of insubordination means the "criminal" is transferred to a stricter penal center and often entails further legal proceedings.

They state that the prisons have hardly improved at all over the past 50 years and that the regime has become even more brutal. Political prisoners are kept in isolation. The prison system also includes obligatory courses in the "advantages of real socialism" and "historico-political mythology."

Supporters Protest Treatment

LD051619Y Paris LE FIGARO in French 3-4 Jun 78 p 10 LD

[Unattributed report: "Czechoslovakia--Appeal in Support of Signatories of Charter 77"]

[Text] Acting on behalf of all the members of the International Committee for the Support of Charter 77 in Czechoslovakia, Pierre Daix, Pierre Emmanuel and Gilles Martinet have recently sent a telegram to the Czechoslovak interior minister. They have asked him to make the police clarify the case of several signatories of the charter who were recently attacked and beaten up by unidentified persons as they were leaving the Prague police headquarters after interrogation. Furthermore, they have protested the arrest on the night of 30 May of 11 personalities who were also signatories of Charter 77.

BRIEFS

MONGOLIA'S SUREN BEGINS VISIT--Choynoryn Suren, deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers of the Mongolian People's Republic, arrived in Czechoslovakia today for a few-day working visit. In the afternoon he met in Prague Joseph Simon, chairman of the intergovernmental Czechoslovak-Mongolian commission for economic and scientific-technical cooperation and deputy federal premier. During the talks, the representatives discussed development thus far of mutual economic relations as well as proposals for and concrete possibilities of the development of advantageous economic and scientific-technical cooperation. [Text] [Prague Domestic Service in Czech and Slovak 2200 GMT 7 Jun 78 LD]

TRADE PROTOCOL WITH IRAN--A protocol on the exchange of goods between Iran and Czechoslovakia has just been signed in Teheran. It covers the years 1978 to 1979 and provides for a 15 percent increase in trade as compared with last year. Czechoslovakia is to export mainly equipment and machines in exchange for, in particular, Iranian crude oil and petrochemical products. [Text] [Prague in English to Africa and Asia 1730 GMT 7 Jun 78 LD]

ECONOMIC COOPERATION COUNCIL SESSION--The Council for International Economic and Scientific-Technical Cooperation convened on 5 June in Prague, chaired by CSSR Deputy Premier Rudolf Rohlicek, to discuss the results of the 85th CEMA Executive Committee session and to assess the proposal of the main guidelines of the multilateral and bilateral scientific-technical cooperation with the CEMA member-states for the 1981-85 period. [Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 6 Jun 78 p 2 AU]

BURMA MINISTER DEPARTS--U Maung Gho, minister of industry of the Socialist Republic of the Union of Burma, who was discussing with CSSR Foreign Trade Minister Andrej Barcak the possibilities for intensifying and expanding cooperation between the two countries, left the CSSR on 3 June. [Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 5 Jun 78 p 2 AU]

NEW ROMANIAN ENVOY PRESENTS CREDENTIALS TO HONECKER

AU051300Y Bucharest SCINTEIA in Romanian 2 Jun 78 p 6 AU

[Text] Erich Honecker, chairman of the GDR State Council, has received Gheorghe Tache, the new Romanian ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary to the GDR, who presented his credentials.

On behalf of Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, RCP secretary general and president of the Socialist Republic of Romania, the Romanian ambassador extended most cordial greetings to Comrade Erich Honecker, as well as wishes for health and personal happiness and wishes for new successes in the work of building the developed socialist society in the GDR. Comrade Erich Honecker expressed warm thanks for the message and asked the Romanian envoy to convey best wishes for new successes to Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu in his activity devoted to Socialist Romania's flourishing and prosperity and to the cause of socialism, as well as wishes for health and happiness, together with his feelings of esteem and appreciation toward the Romanian people. He assured the Romanian ambassador of his complete support and of that of the State Council in fulfilling the mission entrusted to him.

After the accreditation ceremony, a talk took place in a friendly atmosphere during which the two sides stressed the continuous upward evolution, at various levels, of cooperation between the RCP and the SED, between the Socialist Republic of Romania and the GDR.

FURTHER REPORTAGE ON YASIR 'ARAFAT'S VISIT

Meets With Honecker

LD071524Y East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1349 GMT 7 Jun 78 LD

[Text] Berlin--Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the GDR Council of State, received on Wednesday a PLO delegation led by Yasir 'Arafat, chairman of the PLO Executive Committee, for a friendly exchange of views.

Current international issues and recent developments in the Middle East were discussed. Erich Honecker reported on the results of the eighth meeting of the SED Central Committee and the further realization of the decisions of the Ninth SED Congress. Dealing with foreign policy, he underlined that the SED views real progress toward arms limitation and disarmament as the central issue of peace and detente.

In this connection, Erich Honecker expressed his concern with the continued existence of the dangerous center of military tension in the Middle East and decisively condemned Israel's aggressive actions, particularly those against southern Lebanon. A solution to the Middle East problem can be achieved only through collective efforts and with full PLO participation, on the basis of equal rights. This, however, requires the renunciation of separate negotiations and the return to a Middle East settlement within the framework of the Geneva peace conference.

Erich Honecker assured Yasir 'Arafat of the continued full support of the GDR in all efforts to bring about a just and lasting peace in the Middle East. The GDR is still firmly at the side of the PLO, the only legal representative of the Palestinian people and feels ties of solidarity with it.

Yasir 'Arafat reported on the situation in the Middle East and the continuation of the PLO's struggle against Israeli aggression. In particular, he paid tribute to the results of the conferences of Tripoli and Algiers and the development to date of the Arab "front of steadfastness."

He emphatically advocated the further consolidation of PLO unity. Yasir 'Arafat expressed cordial thanks for the comprehensive aid and solidarity offered by the SED and the entire GDR population to the cause of the Palestinian people.

Taking part in the meeting, which occurred in a cordial atmosphere, on the PLO side were members of the Executive Committee Faruq Qaddumi, Abu Mayzar and Talal Jani; and on the SED side, Gerhard Grueneberg, member of the Politburo and secretary of the SED Central Committee attended.

Speaks at Rally

LD062240Y East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1549 GMT 6 Jun 78 LD

[Excerpts] Frankfurt--A rally at the Frankfurt Konzerthalle today marked the climax of the "week of solidarity with the struggle of the anti-imperialist forces in the Middle East for peace and social progress" in the GDR. For minutes the participants applauded and cheered the PLO delegation led by Yasir 'Arafat, chairman of the Executive Committee of the Palestinian Liberation Organization. Also present were Hans-Joachim Hertwig, member of the SED Central Committee and first secretary of the Frankfurt Bezirk SED Executive; Kurt Krueger, secretary general of the SED Solidarity Committee; the representative of the UN Palestine Committee, Bin Saliah Jouyate and the heads of missions of Arab states in the GDR, including the Doyen of the diplomatic corps, the Algerian Ambassador Abdel Hafed Mansouri.

In his speech, which was repeatedly interrupted by stormy applause, Yasir 'Arafat said: "I regard this rally here in Frankfurt as an historic rally. It establishes a bond between us who stand in a single front against imperialism colonialism and Zionism. This rally gives us strength and the certainty that we are not along in the struggle against imperialism." Only recently, Yasir 'Arafat stressed, the Israeli aggressors pursued the aim in southern Lebanon of destroying the Palestinian resistance movement and its leadership. They thought that they could smash the Palestinian resistance movement in a matter of hours. Yasir 'Arafat gave some shocking facts. For instance, the Israelis used the internationally outlawed cluster bomb against civilians, of whom 1,000 were killed; 82 Lebanese villages and seven Palestinian refugee camps were destroyed. Thanks to the heroic struggle of the Palestinian revolutionaries, in alliance with the Lebanese national-patriotic forces, the Israeli plan failed. "The fact that we have been able to resist the Israeli aggressors is due last but not least to our faithful friends in the socialist camp," Yasir 'Arafat said. This friendship gave him the certainty that the PLO and its allies would remain steadfast.

In conclusion Yasir 'Arafat stressed: "We do not fight because we love war. We only defend the right of all Arab peoples to a better future, so that our children may live in a world without racism and fascism, without oppression, without colonialism, without international imperialist monopolies, in a world of peace and freedom."

The representative of the UN Palestine Committeey, Bin Saliah Jouyate, thanked the GDR people for the consistent defense of the national rights of the Palestinian people. The United Nations representative also described the immediate and unconditional withdrawal of Israel from all Arab territories occupied since 1967, the recognition and safeguarding of the inalienable national rights of the Arab people of Palestine, including their right to self-determination, and the establishment of their own independent state, as well as the guarantee of the security and territorial integrity of all states in the Middle East, as key elements of an overall political solution of the Middle East conflict.

Talks to Journalists

LD062232Y East Berlin ADN International Service in German 2003 GMT 6 Jun 78 LD

[Text] Frankfurt--At the end of his stay in Frankfurt, the chairman of the Executive Committee of the PLO, Yasir 'Arafat, paid tribute in a talk with GDR journalists to the help given by the socialist countries to the Palestinian people in their struggle for their inalienable rights. He declared with satisfaction: "We stand in a single front in the struggle against imperialism, Zionism, colonialism and neocolonialism. The support we are receiving from the community of socialist states in the political, diplomatic and cultural spheres, as well as in other respects, is extremely effective. It helps us to fulfil our tasks in our anti-imperialist struggle in the Middle East. Thus, it also helps us to live up to our historic responsibility."

At present 5,100 Palestinians are being kept in Israeli prisons on the strength of "sentences passed by courts", while a further 18,000 patriots are languishing in jails of the aggressor without any formal indictment having been brought against them or any reason for their arrest having been given. These figures, the chairman of the PLO Executive Committee stressed, were based on statistics of the International Red Cross and the United Nations. They also showed that 1,500 Palestinian women and girls are in prison and that even children are being detained.

Yasir 'Arafat paid tribute to the stand taken by the Israeli Communist Party and the Israeli peace forces for the implementation of the legitimate rights of the Arab people of Palestine. He strongly condemned imperialist attempts to split and destroy the liberation movements in Africa, as well as in the Middle East. On behalf of the PLO delegation, Yasir 'Arafat expressed his warm thanks for the hospitality extended to them.

STOPH SEES BULGARIA'S PAPAZOV, DISCUSSES COOPERATION

LD071712Y East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1336 GMT 7 Jun 78 LD

[Text] Berlin--Willi Stoph, SED Central Committee Politburo member and chairman of the GDR Council of Ministers, received Nacho Papazov, member of the Bulgarian Communist Party Central Committee Secretariat and chairman of the State Committee for Science, Technological Progress and Higher Education of Bulgaria, on Wednesday. Papazov is staying in the GDR for the "scientific and technological days" of the People's Republic of Bulgaria.

In the course of a friendly discussion, Willi Stoph and Nacho Papazov expressed pleasure and satisfaction at the development and strengthening of economic and scientific-technological cooperation, on the basis of agreements made between the party and state leadership of the two countries. They were both of the opinion that the "scientific days" held in GDR industry and scientific institutions are a valuable contribution to this end.

HOFFMANN HOLDS TALKS WITH MOSCOW COMMANDANT

LD072205Y East Berlin Voice of the GDR Domestic Service in German 1800 GMT 7 Jun 78 LD

[Text] Defense Minister Army General Heinz Hoffmann today received for a friendly conversation the military commandant of Moscow, Lt Gen Vladimir Serykh. Present at the meeting in the Defense Ministry were Lt Gen Arthur Kunath, city commandant of the GDR capital, Berlin, and Col Gen Mikhail Tankayev, representative of the commander in chief of the Warsaw Pact Joint Forces with the National People's Army.

During his stay in the GDR, the Moscow city commandant met with officers of the Berlin city command for an exchange of views. He also had cordial meetings with border guards at the Brandenburg Gate and with working people in Berlin and Hennigsdorf, as well as with members of the Blonsdorf cooperative farm, Jueterbog Kreis.

SINDERMANN TOURS KALMAR PROVINCE OF SWEDEN

LD0721202Y East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1727 GMT 7 Jun 78 LD

[Text] Stockholm--(ADN correspondent) On the third day of its official visit to Sweden, the delegation of the GDR People's Chamber set out on a fact-finding tour of Kalmar Province. Accompanied by deputies of various parties in the Riksdag, People's Chamber President Horst Sindermann and his delegation visited timber processing and electricity supply enterprises and educational institutions. In Hultsfred, situated on a wooded plateau in southern Sweden, they visited one of the three chipboard mills of Sodra Skogsagarna. Representatives of the group management told them that a 5-year export-import contract of advantage to both sides had been concluded with foreign trade agencies.

On the same day the delegation toured the Oskarshamn nuclear powerplant and, at Vimmerby adult education college, studied the organization and methods of the country's 110 adult education colleges. Stig Alemyr, Chairman of the Riksdag education committee, briefed them on adult education. In exchanges with deputies and representatives of business and local institutions of Kalmar Province, Horst Sindermann referred to the good economic relations between the GDR and Sweden and emphasized the GDR's readiness to develop cooperation in all fields.

FISCHER DISCUSSES DISARMAMENT, U.S.-GDR RELATIONS

LD0717S1Y East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1538 GMT 7 Jun 78 LD

[Text] Washington--(ADN correspondent) GDR Minister of Foreign Affairs Oskar Fischer on Tuesday expounded the principles of GDR foreign policy to journalists accredited in Washington. In addressing American and foreign journalists at a special event, he told them that the cardinal aim of GDR foreign policy is to safeguard peace and improve cooperation between all states and peoples. "The demand that never again must war be allowed to originate from German soil has become a doctrine of state," he said.

"We have always been cooperative in contributing constructively to the solution of international problems," he continued. In reply to questions, Foreign Minister Fischer expounded the principles of GDR cooperation with the liberated nation states. He pointed out that the GDR put to the UN disarmament conference a program including the outlawing of neutron weapons, the general discontinuation of the production of nuclear weapons and the prohibition of the production and use of all other weapons of mass destruction. The fact that other bodies meeting elsewhere at the same time have adopted contrary decisions provides food for thought.

There is no sensible alternative to peaceful coexistence, he insisted. The GDR sought to consolidate relations, specifically with the United States, on the basis of the principles of peaceful coexistence. In the nature of things, the two states, belonging as they do to different social systems, must also have different interests and views. At the same time they share "a number of important, indeed vital, concurring interests, which form the basis for the development and consolidation of businesslike cooperation on equal terms." This fact was reflected in his talks with U.S. Secretary of State Vance on the same day. But the pace and scale of the development of GDR-U.S. relations, Fischer emphasized, does not match existing opportunities. This applies particularly in trade. "We are entitled to expect our partners to contribute to balanced trade by dismantling trade barriers, restrictions and other administrative obstacles. We proceed from the premise that such arrangements will be to mutual advantage."

The development of businesslike cooperation on equal terms between the GDR and the United States is in the forefront of talks Foreign Minister Fischer had with leading representatives of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee in the capital. The talks, attended by Senators Frank Church, Allan Cranston and Jacob Javits among others, were described by both sides as useful and conducive to improved relations between the two states. Beyond the bilateral context, improved cooperation, it was emphasized, is of importance to the advancement of international detente.

At the end of his visit to the U.S. capital, Foreign Minister Fischer toured the GDR exhibition "Dresden's splendor--five centuries of art collections", and saw for himself the great attraction of its exhibits to U.S. citizens.

Charles Parkhurst, acting director of the National Gallery, escorted the minister through the exhibition and emphasized its importance for the citizens of his country, who are gaining a better knowledge and understanding of the GDR and its cultural heritage. The excellent cooperation with art historians and museum experts from Dresden had been uniquely successful, he said.

INTENT OF CARTER'S ANNAPOLIS SPEECH ASSESSED

LD0802402 East Berlin Voice of the GDR Domestic Service in German 2140 GMT 7 Jun 78 LD

[Horst Kaubler commentary]

[Text] U.S. President Carter today addressed the graduating class of the U.S. Naval Academy at Annapolis, Maryland. He spoke particularly about his government's attitude toward the USSR and the other socialist states. Our U.S. correspondent Horst Kaubler provides further details:

After all the heavy salvos fired lately here in Washington against the hopeful course of detente, there naturally was keen interest in seeing what President Carter would emphasize in his speech at the U.S. Naval Academy. The fact that the U.S. President dealt exclusively in his speech with U.S.-USSR relations shows that detente is a serious issue fraught with conflict, which has been provoked by the emergence of antidetente currents. What the White House leader said contrasts to some extent with the dangerous and massive manipulation of U.S. public opinion during the past week to the effect that the negotiations on the limitation of strategic arms with the USSR should be broken off.

President Carter today told a worried U.S. public that the United States intends to hold fast to detente and cooperation with the USSR. Moreover, he described the signing of a new SALT agreement as a fundamentally important step for the security of both the United States and the USSR, as well as for the normalization of the political climate throughout the world. The United States knows that no victories can be won today by using nuclear weapons, he declared. His administration is willing, therefore, to work constructively for the completion of the SALT agreement with the USSR. He does not intend to burden the negotiations with the USSR on the fundamentally important issue of arms limitation with other controversial matters. In this way the President dissociates himself from the thinking of the forces centered around security adviser Brzezinski, which demand that the USSR abandon its solidarity with Africa if it wants a SALT agreement to be signed. The purpose of this unrealistic strategy is to blackmail the USSR into making concessions and to secure a greater measure of influence on U.S. foreign policy for the antidetente faction.

But it would not be realistic to assess the President's speech by only considering its positive aspects. It must not be overlooked that Carter's address at the Naval Academy also raised unmistakably contradictory signposts. The speech contained the threat that the United States could at any time set a course for confrontation. Yet the U.S. President conceded that it was his impression that the USSR, which he said had, with 20 million dead, made the greatest sacrifice during World War II, has the greatest interest in peace and detente.

In the opinion of many observers here in Washington these contradictory positions of United States foreign policy raise the question whether U.S. public opinion is to be kept in a state of shock through an artificially incited fear that the USSR is planning some mischief for the United States. Is it the intention to leave intact the two mutually contradictory tendencies of U.S. foreign policy, support for detente on the one hand and support for the arms race on the other? This question is asked especially since the U.S. President told the Naval cadets at Annapolis that the United States would maintain its high level of expenditure on arms, the highest in U.S. history, in order to increase the striking power of the aggressive NATO pact in accordance with the decision of the NATO council here in Washington. Will this not encourage the rightwingers to continue their attacks on detente?

A few days ago Senator McGovern declared that U.S. foreign policy is dominated by an orientation toward crisis and confrontation, and he warned against U.S. foreign policy being influenced by opponents of a continuation of the SALT talks. By his speech President Carter took a public stand today, because he was bound to fear that the contradictory nature of political events in Washington would seriously undermine the credibility of his administration. But credibility will not be substantiated until the early signing of a new SALT agreement is made the absolute priority of the Carter administration.

MEDIA CONDEMN NATO AFRICAN POLICY, PARIS COMMUNIQUE

LD071006Y East Berlin ADN International Service in German 0528 GMT 7 Jun 78 LD

[Text] Berlin--Several papers today deal in their commentaries with the outcome of the NATO African conference held in Paris. NEUES DEUTSCHLAND emphasized: "Bloody imperialist aggression, resembling the colonial style characterizing the beginning of the century, NATO's massive political and military interference in the internal affairs of African countries, rightly provoke indignation and protest from the national liberation movements, the continent's progressive states and progressive world opinion as a whole. Finding itself in the pillory, NATO desperately seeks to disguise its foolhardy strategy. The 'reasons' declared by the bourgeois mass media for international capital's policy of intervention--the ridiculous assertion of the 'Soviet expansionist line' and of the 'Cuban threat' in Africa--have, in light of events and through the international progressive forces' attitude of solidarity with the fighting peoples of Africa, reached the level of absurdity."

The youth paper JUNGE WELT states: "Were one to believe the official communique issued by the representatives of the five NATO states, who conferred over the weekend in Paris, they are selflessly working toward the sole aim which so often, and all too easily, passes their lips: Africa for the Africans. For here there is talk of 'concern' in the face of events in Zaire, of aid to 'restore the economy' and to 'guarantee security.' But hidden behind the facade of these fine words there is a new and dangerous stage of imperialist colonial policy.

The 'concern' expressed for the situation--especially in the Zairian province of Shaba--is, in plain words, none other than the continuation of the intervention begun by some NATO countries to put down the rebels' actions. The 'restoration of the economy' involves nothing less than securing the monopolies' interests, in order to continue to be able to exploit Shaba, which is extremely rich in raw materials, and 'guaranteeing security' means exclusively guaranteeing NATO's military-strategic influence."

The BERLINER ZEITUNG writes: "It is a fact that the NATO states would like to conceal sheer force behind this hypocrisy."

GDR PROTESTS 'ATTACK' FROM WEST BERLIN

LD061522Y East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1420 GMT 6 Jun 78 LD

[Text] Berlin--The GDR Ministry for Foreign Affairs today lodged a resolute protest with the West Berlin Senate against a serious attack made from West Berlin on the GDR state border.

On 3 June 1978 at about 1300 GMT a female GDR citizen, who was in her garden in Berlin-Treptow near the GDR state border, was hit and injured by a projectile fired from West Berlin from a small caliber weapon with the result that she had to receive immediate hospital treatment. The statement by the Ministry for Foreign Affairs emphatically demands that the West Berlin Senate immediately take the necessary measures to put an end to this kind of criminal attack, which repeatedly puts the lives of GDR citizens in jeopardy and causes damage, to call to account the guilty persons and to guarantee on the West Berlin side the order and security of the GDR state border.

SCIENTIST SAYS USSR COULD HAVE NEUTRON BOMB IN 4 MONTHS

LD071424Y Hamburg DPA in German 1231 GMT 7 Jun 78 LD

[Text] East Berlin--According to a leading GDR scientist, the Soviet Union could build neutron weapons in less than 4 months. In the latest issue of the East Berlin foreign political journal HORIZONT Prof Max Steenbeck, chairman of the Research Council at the GDR Council of Ministers, writes that the neutron bomb has long been no secret. Even without detailed knowledge of the American construction, the effective reactions have long been known by every nuclear scientist.

Steenbeck, who is also president of the GDR Committee for European Security and Cooperation, states that Moscow opposes the neutron weapon because it is "unnecessary" and not because this weapon could not also be produced by the Soviet Union "if necessary." The argument that the Soviet Union is against the neutron weapon because it does not possess it and because it would require many years to develop it is described as "dangerously misleading" by the GDR scientist, in the same way as the opinion put about after the dropping of the atom bomb on Hiroshima. This bomb, which at that time was still largely unknown, had been developed to a point where it could be used by the Soviet Union in only 4 years, writes Steenbeck, who worked as a scientist in the Soviet Union from 1945-56. He added: "For the neutron weapon, the principle of which is exactly known, less than the same number of months would be required today."

In his article in the journal, which is close to the GDR Foreign Ministry, Steenbeck refers to a process used in the Soviet Union involving the application of hydrogen fusion for peaceful purposes, in which the same mixture of deuterium and tritium is produced as that required for neutron weapons.

BUDAPEST COVERAGE OF CARTER SPEECH IN ANNAPOLIS

Speech Clarified Little

LD072312Y Budapest Domestic Television Service in Hungarian 1830 GMT 7 Jun 78 LD

[Unidentified commentator]

[Excerpt] The time has come to talk about detente honestly and to look problems in the eye, President Carter urged in his speech in Annapolis. Honestly speaking, we must look squarely at the problem. After the Carter speech--advertised as a very important one--we have not become much wiser.

In a recent cartoon, Carter complains to the television engineer that people do not get a sufficiently clear, well-defined picture of him. But the fault is not in the set; his features are blurred in real life, too.

In recent weeks--after the debates in Washington which included contradictory statements, rumors and angry denials about freezing SALT--observers expected that in his Annapolis speech, this former naval officer would resolutely define the direction the ship of American foreign policy was taking. On this week's front page of the ECONOMIST in London Carter's picture is blurred, but in the background his adviser Brzezinski is so much sharper, and the paper prophesied that the President is following his hardline adviser's advice.

MTI's correspondent reported from Annapolis this afternoon that the direction American foreign policy is taking in regard to the Soviet Union did not emerge from the speech, but the text does bear witness to the fact that adherents of moderation and compromise currently have greater influence in the White House than the cold war camp.

This is once again a "billy goat in the cabbage patch" speech, if you please. Sometimes we heard Brzezinski in the background and sometimes not. Carter joyfully announced that prospects for the SALT agreements are good after all, but having said that, the President listed (?a whole series of) Moscow's record of crimes--compiled by cold war circles in recent weeks. Some goodwill is therefore necessary if we wish to consider his statements about SALT and the affirmation of Soviet-American cooperation as the essence of his speech and acknowledge the accusations as a hurried endeavour to flay the hawks. In honesty, this is how I would like to read the speech.

Compared to Brzezinski's television interview 10 days ago, Carter's current statements are encouraging insofar as they have not discouraged the supporters of detente. Regrettably, however, Carter has not cooled down supporters of the cold war, either. According to the President, the Soviet Union can choose between confrontation and cooperation. It seems to me that Jimmy Carter himself is procrastinating in making a choice between his own advisers."

Plans to Increase Military Expenditures

LD072117Y Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 1730 GMT 7 Jun 78 LD

[Text] Washington--U.S. President Carter has alleged that the United States, together with the Soviet Union, is making efforts for agreements on arms limitations and cooperation in general. In his speech today, Carter once again voiced conditions and announced that the United States is further increasing military expenditures and is strengthening NATO.

KADAR VISITS HAJDU-BIHAR COUNTY PARTY COMMITTEE

LD071304Y Budapest in Hungarian to Australia and New Zealand 1000 GMT 7 Jun 78 LD

[Text] Janos Kadar, first secretary of the MSZMP, who arrived yesterday for a visit of several days in Debrecen, capital of Hajdu-Bihar County in eastern Hungary, today visited the county party committee. Then, accompanied by county leaders, he went to the largest farm in the country, the Red Star Producers' Co-operative at Nadudvar.

NEPSZABADSAG COMMENTS ON WASHINGTON NATO SUMMIT

AU071350Y Budapest NEPSZABADSAG in Hungarian 2 Jun 78 p 4 AU

[Peter Vajda article: "Nato Summit Meeting: Washington's 'Hard Line'"]

[Text] The 1978 summit meeting of NATO country leaders has ended. It took place in Washington, after most of the speakers had participated in the UN General Assembly's special session on disarmament in New York. Three days ago, this conjunction prompted Reginald Dole, in an article in the British FINANCIAL TIMES, to warn the Western leaders of the "appearance of a contradiction", giving their blessing to an extensive intensification of the development of armament in Washington while making statements about the benefits of disarmament in New York... His concern was not unfounded, and, of course, not appearances, but facts are at issue.

Superior Strength At Any Price

The participants in the Pentagon-inspired NATO summit have adopted a large-scale military development program of noteworthy quantitative and qualitative aspects. Among other things, this plan envisages an increase in the complement of reserve forces, an acceleration in the construction of military bases and war material storage facilities, an enlargement of the air force, joint production of new missile weapons, and large-scale development of electronic systems. In other words, a program has been outlined that is aimed at detente, a program meant to upset the status quo of the balance of power.

This is by no means the first imperialist attempt in the past quarter of a century to develop a superiority of strength, and it is known that these attempts have not led to success. However, the present plans indicate that the military-industrial complex is continuing its attempts to launch a counterattack against peace and detente and that these forces are also capable of considerably affecting important political decisions. (The appetite of these circles is even greater than the communique reflects. For instance, although NATO Secretary General Luns spoke with "understanding" of Carter's decision to postpone production of the neutron bomb, he has made it clearly understood that he expects an "appropriate" final decision, that is, a decision also giving the green light to the production and dissemination of new mass destruction weapons...)

Against the African Peoples

The second substantive factor worthy of attention is the demand that NATO's sphere of activity not be limited to Europe, but be extended to Africa as well. As the LE QUOTIDIEN DE PARIS points out, on Brzezinski's advice, the United States has committed NATO to an area into which it has not yet dared to venture.

Practice has preceded the paper commitment of the assumption of a role in Africa--which is, incidentally, at variance with the organization's constitutent document as well. With the blessings and technical aid of the United States, Belgian and French troops intervened in Zaire barely a few days before the NATO summit. However, it is obvious that their sights are set higher. The same circles spreading false allegations about the Soviet Union's and Cuba's plans in Zaire, with reference to some "intelligence sources", intend to establish an intervention force against social progress and in defense of the interests of the monopolies and the white racist regimes in Africa. Undoubtedly, Angola, where the rebels against the legitimate government have been enjoying the generous support of several NATO countries and Peking, has been one of their targets from the beginning. The means for implementing these plans were also discussed at the summit meeting, and Secretary General Luns stated that both West European and pro-Western African troops could be assigned a role in the planned intervention force.

It has not escaped their attention--the 26-point final document adopted at the NATO summit acknowledges that contacts have broadened between NATO and the Warsaw Pact and contains the statement that the Western alliance strives for a "positive and constructive relationship" with the socialist countries. It goes without saying that words about peace are nicer than those about war and at least they reflect that even Washington has realized that no one can afford overt opposition to the concept of detente. Why do we maintain, nevertheless, that the lap of honor [tiszteletkor] for detente is rather only half a lap? Partly because, essentially, the NATO summit silently evades all the constructive proposals that are the order of the day in international life and have been expounded in detail by the socialist countries' foreign ministers in New York. In certain instances this silence is tantamount, without any doubt, to a rejection. There is, for instance, the important Soviet proposal that countries of great economic and military potential reduce their military budgets by a specific amount to be used, partly, for the benefit of the developing countries. NATO calls for quite the opposite of this: for an increase in military budgets by a definite--and very considerable--amount...

This also reveals that the masses--and primarily the progressive forces of the Western countries before these armament plans can be frustrated--are facing a difficult political struggle requiring great steadfastness. Even the indirect stakes are high, since supplemental expenditures related to long-term military plans are estimated at $80-100 billion and this can only be raised by curtailing other items in the budget, health, welfare, and public education allotments.

The Unaltered Essence

Disagreements are easily discernible behind the demonstrative statements about unity at the NATO summit. Turkish Prime Minister Ecevit clearly stated the issue when he rejected the distorted and false picture used in attempts to intensify military efforts: "Gentlemen, what you are speaking about simply does not exist. We are neighbors of the Soviet Union and we do not feel militarily threatened by it." However, the issue concerns not only Turkey, whose case is, in a certain sense, a special one because of its conflict with another NATO country, Greece. It was also clear that the extensive armament plans are not regarded either as justified or as economically acceptable by the smaller or poorer NATO countries. Certain differences of opinion are discernible even among the larger NATO countries. Chancellor Schmidt's U.S. television statement was unequivocally appraised by Bonn political observers as highlighting the continuity of detente as one of its main themese. In reference to Leonid Brezhenv's visit, the Bonn chancellor strongly emphasized the conviction that the Soviet Union wants peace.

The KOELNER STADT ANZEIGER aptly indicated that the FRG thus "represents a different tone [hangvetel] " from the United States.

Therefore, one cannot speak of a monolithic Atlantic unity even after the Washington summit. However, what remains essential even following this meeting is that NATO, with its armament plans and anachronistic and dangerous strategic concepts serving these plans, has a detrimental effect on detente and threatens the peace of Europe and the security of all peoples.

REPORT ON LOSONCZI'S FRIENDSHIP RALLY SPEECH

AU0713OOY Budapest NEPSZABADSAG in Hungarian 3 Jun 78 p 3 AU

[Report on speech by Hungarian Presidential Council Chairman Pal Losonczi at 2 June mass friendship rally in Budapest honoring the visiting Mozambique party-state delegation: "Pal Losonczi: We Constantly Strengthen Our Alliance With the States That Have Embarked on the Path of Social Progress"]

[Text] Pal Losonczi stepped up to the speaker's rostrum at this point. On behalf of the MSZMP Central Committee and the Presidential Council, he warmly greeted Samora Moises Machel and the members of the Mozambique party-state delegation.

"We are delighted by the visit of our friends from Mozambique," he continued, "because our endeavor to strengthen our alliance with states that have recently become independent and have embarked on the path of social progress occupies a special place in the international relations of the Hungarian People's Republic. In fostering relations, we attach great importance to personal meetings and friendly visits in each other's countries, which provide a good opportunity for more fully learning about our peoples' lives, an exchange of our experiences and a coordination of our steps serving the realization of our common objectives.

"From the beginning, the Hungarian people supported the Mozambique patriots in their struggle against the colonialists. We attribute particular significance to the fact that since the country attained its independence the people of Mozambique have been working to create prerequisites for socialist development. We know what a difficult task it is to eliminate the economic and social backwardness inherited from the colonial past, what extraordinary efforts are required to accomplish the tasks of the popular democratic revolution and create a new society devoid of exploitation. The series of aggressions of international imperialism and the racist South Rhodesian regime supported by it, are causing serious damages and demanding new sacrifices of the Mozambique people, who have known such great suffering. We are certain that, under FRELIMO leadership, the people of Mozambique will attain their splendid objectives.

"We value highly the achievements of the people of the People's Republic of Mozambique in the revolutionary transformation of the country's social and economic life. We appreciate and respect the achievements that serve the country's prosperity, the upswing of economic life and the improvement of the people's conditions of living."

Pal Losonczi paid tribute to the significance of the 3d Congress of the Mozambique Liberation Front and then noted that, despite the great geographical distance, our peoples and countries are close to one another, and our goals and aspirations are identical. We are acting in a common front against imperialism and neocolonialism and for the cause of socialism and social progress and peace.

"All this creates a firm basis for closer political, economic, technical-scientific and cultural cooperation between our countries.

"A determining role is played in this by comradely relations between the MSZMP and the Mozambique Liberation Front, by solidarity and collaboration based on Marxism-Leninism and the principles of internationalism. There are still numerous possibilities for further developing cooperation and next years' task will be to take advantage of these through joint efforts benefitting our people.

"I am pleased to be able to say that we, with our Mozambique friends, appraised the process of the worldwide strengthening of the positions of socialism, national liberation and social progress during our talks. The fact that detente has gained ground has created favorable prerequisites and conditions for the peoples' struggle for their independence and liberty. Due to the fact that the progressive forces are acting resolutely and more and more in unison, detente remains the determining factor in international life. Developing this positive process, halting the arms race and implementing measures that promote universal and total disarmament, on which the Soviet Union and the Warsaw Pact countries have made numerous proposals, is a fundamental task. Great responsibility devolves on the present special session of the UN General Assembly, which is an important forum for an extensive discussion of issues pertaining to disarmament.

"Our steps aimed at accomplishing disarmament and strengthening the detente process in general are consistent with our endeavors serving social progress and the cause of socialism. In our opinion, the practice of peaceful coexistence does not mean preservation of the remnants of colonial oppression and racial discrimination and recognition of the reactionary regimes that brutally violate fundamental human rights.

"The African Continent has become one of the most important arenas in the international class struggle in recent years. The victories of the peoples of the former Portuguese colonies and other African peoples and their present struggle have fundamentally changed the alinement of forces in Africa. All this alarms international imperialism and its local allies because they are concerned about their political, economic and military interests. They use any means to halt the--by now--irresistible course of the African national revolution of liberation.

"In the African area, the situation is now most acute in southern Rhodesia--Zimbabwe, in the language of its indigenous inhabitants--and in Namibia. We share the view with our Mozambique friends that the fate of Zimbabwe can only be settled in a just manner with the participation of the progressive patriotic forces struggling to assert the true interests of the people of Ziambabwe and on the basis of their demands.

"Granting Namibia its independence can no longer be postponed; and guiding the country's destiny must be transferred to the popular organization, the only legitimate representative of the people of Namibia.

"The extremist reactionary policy of the government of the Republic of South Africa, the most reliable African bastion of international imperialism, makes the attainment of Zimbabwe's and Namibia's independence very difficult. Apartheid and racial discrimination are a challenge to all human beings with decent feelings. It is untenable that the Africans constituting the overwhelming majority of the population are deprived even of their fundamental rights.

"Fomenting differences between neighboring countries and pitting progressive countries against one another are among the most frequent methods of imperialist attempts at intervention. What recently happened in the Horn of Africa is a regrettable example of this. Clearly, the support of imperialist circles and reactionary Arab countries accorded to the Somali leadership served to strike a blow at the Ethiopian revolution and cause irreparable harm to the African people struggling for social progress, including the Somali people. The endeavors of imperialism have not been completely unsuccessful, and only at the price of battles demanding grave sacrifices was it possible to assert the principles laid down in the OAU basic document regulating interstate relations.

"We are convinced that the progressive forces and national liberation movements of Africa, which enjoy the support of the countries of the socialist community, the international workers class and progressive world public opinion, will continue to frustrate the endeavors of imperialism and its local allies. Along with the peoples of the rest of the socialist countries, the people of the Hungarian People's Republic consider it their duty to aid the struggle of the oppressed African peoples in any way possible to attain their national independence and to insure their fundamental rights, the struggle of the independent African countries to strengthen their national independence and to achieve social progress.

"Esteemed mass rally, dear Comrade Machel, our dear friends from Mozambique: the People of Mozambique can safely rely on the active solidarity and support of the Hungarian People's Republic in the accomplishment of the tasks facing them. Also, in the future, the MSZMP and the Hungarian Government and people will strive to further strengthen the close friendship that developed between the two peoples at the time of the armed struggle by the Mozambique patriots.

"We believe that our cooperation benefits both peoples, promotes the realization of our joint objectives and contributes to the success of the struggle for the further advancement of world progressive forces, a lasting peace for mankind and the victory of socialism.

"We, all of us, sincerely hope that under FRELIMO leadership, the people of the People's Republic of Mozambqiue will attain further successes in social and economic development and in making their country prosper.

"Long live the fraternal people of Mozambique and their leading force, FRELIMO! Long live and strengthen the friendship between the peoples of Hungary and Mozambique! Long live socialism and peace!"

MTI REPORTS ON PRC ARTS UNION CONFERENCE

LD061214Y Budapest MTI in English 1100 GMT 6 Jun 78 LD

[Text] Budapest, June 6, [MTI]--According to a report of MTI's Peking correspondent, after 12 years of forced break the conference of the Chinese National Literary and Arts Association was held again in Peking with over three hundred writers and artists attending. In the years of cultural revolution the association did not operate, and the radicals made impossible the work of member organizations, too. A resolution adopted by the participants of the recently held conference declares that the Chinese Writers' Union and the artists' and musicians' association are to resume their activities, and the paper of the Literary and Arts Union will soon appear again. The resolution also announces that the Fourth National Congress of Chinese Writers and Artists, which is to elect the new leadership of the writers' and artists' organization, will be convened in Peking next year.

Kuo Mo-zha, sickly president of the Literary and Arts Union, sent a message to the national conference of the union urging the writers and artists that after they have freed themselves from the shackles of the "gang of four," throw themselves in the middle of the struggle of masses and help realize the objectives of this "new phase" professed by the present Chinese leadership. Mao Tun, vice-president of the union, pointed out in his address delivered at the conference that Mao Tse-tung's guidance declaring that the writers and artists have to serve the workers, peasants and soldiers, will be the token of the coming victories of literature and arts. As it is also known, writers and artists were persecuted in the recently "revised" Cultural Revolution also in the name of Mao Tse-tung's guidance.

The conference participants remembered with deep sorrow the outstanding Chinese writers and artists, including Lao Sho and Chao Shu-li who fell victim of the tortures of the Cultural Revolution. Several contributors referred to the policy and practice of the Cultural Revolution of the past twelve years with epithets like "inquisitional, plotting and valdalistic.

BRIEFS

OFFICIAL APPOINTMENTS--The Presidential Council has appointed Dr Jeno Szilbereky secretary of state for judicial affairs. The Council of Ministers has appointed Dr Ferenc Petrik deputy minister of justice. [Text] [Budapest NEPSZABADSAG in Hungarian 4 Jun 78 p 21 AU]

VIETNAMESE STATISTICAL DELEGATION VISITS--Budapest, June 7, [MTI]--A Vietnamese delegation of statisticians led by Hoang Trinh, president of the Vietnamese central statistical office, are staying in Budapest at the invitation of Jozsef Balint, under-secretary and president of the central statistical office. The president and leaders of the Hungarian office gave information on the set-up and activities of the office, including the system of data-collection and processing and specific issues of industrial, agricultural and demographic statistics. Hoang Trinh briefed the heads of the Hungarian office about the activity and development of the Vietnamese statistic service. Views were exchanged on the possibilities and forms of cooperation between the two offices. [Text] [Budapest MTI in English 1734 GMT 7 Jun 78 LD]

HUNGARIAN-LAO RADIO AGREEMENT--Hungarian Radio and Lao National Radio will exchange programs on the occasions of national holidays and other significant anniversaries--this is laid down, among other things, in a cooperation agreement signed in Budapest on Friday by Hungarian Radio President Istvan Hars and Lao National Radio Director (Chaleum Vongsam-ang). The Lao radio delegation was received by Karoly Grosz, head of a department of the MSZMP Central Committee. [Text] [Budapest NEPSZABADSAG in Hungarian 5 Jun 78 p 9 AU]

SOCIAL STUDIES ROUNDTABLE--Budapest, June 3, MTI--An international roundtable conference was held in Budapest from May 30 to June 3 at the HSWP's Institute for Social Studies. Held under the auspices of the ideological cooperation among the fraternal parties of the socialist countries, the session dealt with the development of socialist democracy, citizens' rights in socialism and capitalism. The discussions were chaired by Sandor Lakos, director of the social studies institute, and attended by leading [words indistinct]. The competent institutions of the Bulgarian Communist Party, Czechoslovak Communist Party, the Polish United Workers' Party, the Hungarian Socialist Workers' Party, the German Socialist Unity Party, the Romanian Communist Party, the Communist Party of the Soviet Union. The participants left the Hungarian capital on Saturday. [Text] [Budapest MTI in English 1700 GMT 3 Jun 78 LD]

GIEREK MARKS 'CHEMICAL WORKERS DAY' WITH RECEPTION

LD071917Y Warsaw PAP in English 1723 GMT 7 Jun 78 LD

[Text] Warsaw, 7 June, PAP--On the occasion of the annual "Chemical Industry Day" PUWP First Secretary Edward Gierek today met representatives of this branch of industry. The delegates told Mr Gierek about current and future problems facing the Polish chemical industry. The industry produced last year market goods worth 79,200 million zloties, 9,000 million up on the 1976 performance, and increased exports by 9.5 per cent.

The PUWP first secretary stressed that chemical industry, in spite of many difficulties, [few words indistinct], to a large extent, the economic level of our country. The role of chemistry will be [few words indistinct] on the increase as this branch of industry is predestined to develop the export production, especially on the basis of its own raw materials and technologies. Export successes scored by pharmaceuticals and cosmetics industries demonstrate that these industries should also be further developed together with other branches of chemical industry which either can export their own goods or contribute to the development and export ofother industries and agricultural produce. A large-scale development of chemical (?industries should) be based on a better exploitation of some raw materials. In this context, said Mr Gierek, we should rationalize imports and use more of our raw materials. Chemical industry is already implementing such a programme.

Meets With Workers

LD071508Y Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1300 GMT 7 Jun 78 LD

[Excerpts] Edward Gierek, first secretary of the PZPR Central Committee, today met with representatives of the work enterprises belonging to the chemical industry and to the glass, ceramics and paper industries, on the occasion of the day of chemical workers. Many problems, the solution of which will contribute to the further development of chemical industry and, through it, to the accelerated development of the whole economy, were discussed during the meeting.

NIGERIA'S OBASANJO BEGINS OFFICIAL VISIT

LD072248Y Moscow TASS in English 2228 GMT 7 Jun 78 LD

[PAP Report not processed due to reception difficulti s]

[Text] Warsaw, June 7th, 1978--Polish press agency reports: PAP Warsaw, 7 June--General Olusegun Obasanjo, chief of the Federal Military Government and commander-in-chief of the Nigerian Armed Forces, arrived on an official visit to Poland today at the invitation of Chairman of the Council of State Henryk Jablonski.

In the course of his three-day visit to Poland, General Obasanjo will meet with personalities of Poland's political and state life and will make a short tour of Poland. General Obasanjo laid a wreath at the tomb of the unknown soldier in Warsaw. On the same day, the head of the Nigerian Government paid a visit to Henryk Jablonski. The visit was followed by Polish-Nigerian plenary talks headed by Jablonski and Obasanjo. It was stated in the course of talks that friendly relations linking Poland and Nigeria are a foundation for the development of cooperation.

The sides positively assessed the hitherto cooperation, especially in economy, science, technology and culture, and expressed their will to expand it. The talks also dealt with international issues, particular attention being paid to problems connected with the realization of detente, the question of disarmament and the situation in Africa.

In the evening Henryk Jablonski, president of the Polish Council of State, gave a dinner in honour of Gen Olusegun Obasanjo, head of the Military Government of the Federal Republic of Nigeria.

Representatives of the Polish state authorities took part in the meeting held at the palace of the Council of Ministers. On the Nigerian side, personalities accompanying Gen Obasanjo were present.

During the meeting Henryk Jablonski and Olusegun Obasanjo delivered speeches.

RADIO CLAIMS CARTER SPEECH 'ATTACKED' USSR

LD080746Y Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 2300 GMT 7 Jun 78 LD

[Text] U.S. President Jimmy Carter on 7 June made a speech on U.S.-Soviet relations and disarmament negotiations. Carter said that detente between Washington and Moscow is the central problem of world peace. In defining the attitude of the Washington administration, the President said that it wants peace and, in order to consolidate peace, it wants broad cooperation with the Soviet Union.

But Jimmy Carter also attacked the Soviet Union: He said that it is trying to exploit detente for its own political aims, and this is not true.

ZOLNIERZ WOLNOSCI CRITICIZES U.S. CONGRESSMEN

LD071844Y Warsaw PAP in English 1704 GMT 7 Jun 78 LD

[Text] Warsaw, 7 June, PAP--The U.S. House of Representatives recently found that their most important preoccupation are other people's business. Congressmen adopted a resolution in which they expressed their disapproval of the energetic and effective actions launched in the Soviet Union against all types of subversive activities, and they consider what they did as part of the human rights campaign, wrote ZILNIERZ WOLNOSCI.

By interfering in the internal affairs of socialist countries Congress did not do anything [word indistinct]. In fact it acted in accordance with the accepted Western strategy. Claims concerning civil rights in other countries are the main instrument of this strategy. Bourgeois freedoms are put in the limelight whereas economic and social rights are left unmentioned.

As far as economic and social rights are concerned their defenders prefer not to enter competition with us, being unable to give any complete [word indistinct] as compared with the socialist camp. Hence they choose the field of human rights which allows them to practice demagogy. Their campaign has, however, nothing in common with genuine defence of human rights, stressed the paper.

FURTHER REPORTAGE ON VISIT OF NIGERIA'S OBASANJO

More on Talks

AU071106Y Bucharest AGERPRES in English 0946 GMT 7 Jun 78 AU

[Text] Bucharest, AGERPRES, 7/6/78--President Nicolae Ceausescu and Lieutenant-General Olusegun Obasanjo, head of the Federal Military Government, commander-in-chief of the Armed Forces of the Federal Republic of Nigeria, continued the official talks at Snagov in the afternoon of June 6.

Attending were Stefan Andrei, minister of foreign affairs of Romania, and Brigade General Joseph Garba, member of the Supreme Military Council, commissioner for external affairs of Nigeria.

The exchange of opinions on major questions of present-day international political life was resumed in the same atmosphere of friendship and cordiality, of esteem and understanding. The two heads of state highlighted the deep-going transformations occurring internationally in favour of the progressive, anti-imperialist and anti-colonialist forces as an outcome of the firm willingness of the peoples to become masters of their own destiny, to develop independently on the road of economic and social progress.

Naturally, the problems specific to the geographical zones where the two countries are lying were priority subjects of the talks on issues of international life. In this context, highly appreciated was the contribution of the African countries to the struggle for establishing new, democratic relations among states based on full equality and equity, for furthering and deepening the process of revolutionary, national and social transformations in the contemporary world.

Likewise, it was stressed that complex and unsolved problems still persist in Africa, outcome of the long colonial domination, territorial problems included, that have been speculated to the end of opposing some African countries to others, of aggravating the states of tension up to the outburst of military confrontations. It was assessed that the vital interests of the African countries, their independent development require that everything be done for solving the problems existing among African countries by means of negotiations betweenthem or within O.A.U., excluding any outside immixture.

President Nicolae Ceausescu and Lieutenant-General Olusegun Obasanjo emphasized that Romania and Nigeria actively support the consolidation of unity and solidarity of the African countries in their struggle for strengthening national independence and for concentrating all efforts on a national and regional plane, to the end of their economic and social development, of thwarting the imperialist, colonialist and neo-colonialist policy, for securing a free and dignified life to the African peoples, sheltered from pressures and immixtures from outside, in full concordance with their legitimate aspirations.

Likewise, it is shown that Romania and Nigeria back the struggle for liquidating colonial domination in Rhodesia and Namibia, for the freedom of the majority population in South Africa, against the racist policy and apartheid, for winning their right to independent development. Examined was also the evolution of the political situation on the European Continent, stress being laid on the need to intensify efforts for building a lasting security in Europe and especially for passing to concrete military disengagement measures, fact which would correspond to the interests of the European peoples, of peace, collaboration and understanding among all nations.

There was a broad convergency on many other important international questions, the willingness of Romania and Nigeria being reaffirmed to contribute by joint efforts and actions to the establishment of democratic relations among states, to the liquidation of underdevelopment and the building of a new world economic order, to the implementation of disarmament, nuclear disarmament in the first place, to the building of a juster and better world, able to secure each nation's peace, independence and free development.

After the talks, President Nicolae Ceausescu entertained to dinner the head of the Federal Military Government, commander-in-chief of the Armed Forces of the Federal Republic of Nigeria, Lieutenant-General Olusegun Obasanjo.

Documents Signed, Ceausescu Speaks

AU0710340Y Bucharest Domestic Service in Romanian 0840 GMT 7 Jun 78 AU

[Speech by Romanian President Nicolae Ceausescu at the official signing of the Romanian-Nigerian documents on 7 June, in Bucharest--live, in Romanian, with consecutive translation into English, transcribed from the English]

[Text] Dear Lt Gen Obasanjo, gentlemen, dear comrades,

I should like to express our entire satisfaction with the successful conclusion of your visit to Romania. Although brief, your visit afforded us an opportunity to review the present state of cooperation between our two countries and also to effect a broad exchange of opinions on the present-day international issues.

The documents signed today by our ministers on the expansion of our economic cooperation as well as the documents we signed together, the joint declaration and the joint communique, are a reflection of the good results obtained during our talks these days and an expression of our common willingness to give a new impetus to our further cooperation in the economic, technological, scientific and cultural fields between our two countries and between our two peoples.

At the same time, our joint declaration and our communique express our common stand taken by our two governments and our two nations on a number of international issues, and in the first place they put on record our common willingness to take further action in order to guarantee the independence and sovereignty of all nations and to pursue a policy of peace and cooperation, based on fully equal rights among states, on the observance of the independence and sovereignty for all, on noninterference in each other's internal affairs, on the renunciation of force and of threat to the use of force in the relations among all states and on the respect of the right of each and every nation to be masters of their national wealth and of their destiny.

We approached together a number of issues, but I should like to mention in particular our concern for European security and also for a resolution of the problems existing in Africa by the African states themselves, without any outside interference. I think that no effort should be spared, both in order to achieve security in Europe and also to bring about negotiated solutions for the problems that may exist between various states in Africa and in order to strengthen African unity, so as to rule out in any form whatsoever any intervention in the African affairs.

Our declaration also stresses the determination of our two governments and peoples to work together more closely in order to achieve a new international economic order, to make progress towards disarmament and towards a better world--a world with more justice, on our planet.

These are some of the reasons why we regard your visit here as an important landmark which is going to impart a new dimension to the Romanian-Nigerian relationship, both bilaterally and internationally. By doing so we serve in the first place the interests of our two countries and of our two nations but at the same time the general cause of friendship and peace in the world.

To conclude, I should like [you] to take with you to the people, to the friendly people of Nigeria, the best wishes of the people of Romania and my own for the full success in your economic and social development, in strengthening your national independence and sovereignty, our best wishes of well-being and happiness. [applause]

Joint Declaration Signed

AU0719487Y Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1919 GMT 7 Jun 78 AU

[Report on joint declaration signed by President Nicolae Ceausescu and Nigerian head of state Lt Gen Olusegun Obasanjo]

[Text] Bucharest, AGERPRES, 7/6/1978--The Socialist Republic of Romania and the Federal Republic of Nigeria, says the document signed by the two heads of state on Wednesday at the end of the visit Olusegun Obasanjo paid to Romania, solemnly declare their common willingness and resolve:

To broaden and deepen their relations of friendship and cooperation in all fields of activity,

To intensify and expand bilateral political cooperation and diplomatic contacts, within international organizations as well,

To promote and intensify mutually advantageous economic cooperation,

To develop exchanges in culture, science, education, arts, tourism and sports,

To cooperate in the activities of the United Nations Organization and of other international bodies and organizations to the end of promoting the interests and aspirations of the developing countries and to deepen and expand their consultations by normal diplomatic channels as also by periodical meetings at various levels.

The two sides--the document shows among others--proclaim their joint will to found their relations as well as this relations with all the other states on the following principles:

The sacred right of each state to existence, to liberty, national independence and sovereignty, the right of each state to live in peace and the obligation to maintain relations of good neighbourliness with the other states,

The inalienable right of each people to decide freely on its destiny, without any outside immixture,

The sovereign, inalienable and permanent right of each state to dispose of its natural riches and of all the other resources for economic and social development and the welfare of its people, the right of the maritime states to use exclusively the subsoil and seabed resources within their national jurisdiction and the right of all states to take part, on an equitable basis, in the exploitation of seabed territories and of their resources that are located outside their national jurisdiction and are a common patrimony of mankind,

Full equality of rights of all states, regardless of size, development level and political, economic and social system,

The right and duty of each state to participate, in conditions of fully equal rights, in examining and solving all international questions of common interest,

The right of each state to ground its cooperation with other states in all domains on mutual advantage,

The right and duty of all states, irrespective of their political and social system, to cooperate among them in maintaining international peace [and] security as also in facilitating the social and economic progress of all nations, of the developing countries in particular, and to benefit by the gains of modern science and technology,

The obligation of all states not to prejudice, under any form and any pretext, the sovereign right of each state to develop its home and foreign policy in conformity with its national interests,

The obligation of states to refrain, in their international relations, from any military, political, economic or any other kind of constant, from the threat or use of force, under any pretext, any form and any circumstance, against another state,

The obligation of all states to refrain from any mixture in the internal or foreign affairs of any other state,

The inalienable right of each state to legitimate individual or collective defence, according to Article 51 of the Charter of the United Nations,

The obligation of states to respect the inviolability of frontiers and territorial integrity of every state,

The obligation of states to solve all their differences by peaceful means and firmly promote direct negotiations as the most adequate means for the settlement of international questions,

The right of all peoples under colonial oppression and of those under racist regime to fight for their self-determination and independence, and the duty of all the other states to support their just fight,

The duty of each state to fulfil in good faith its obligations in conformity with the Charter of the United Nations, with the universally acknowledged principles of international law and with the international agreements concluded in keeping with these principles.

The parties solemnly declare their common resolve to act together with the other states for:

--Establishing a new economic and political order in the world,

--Adopting firm measures for bridging the gaps between the developed and the developing countries.

--Adopting and applying measures for halting the arms race, for general and complete disarmament, nuclear disarmament primarily, for cutting down military budgets, for abolishing military blocs and ceasing war propaganda, creating broad zones free of nuclear weapons, dismantling foreign military bases and withdrawing foreign troops located on the territories of other states,

--Enhancing the role of the United Nations in maintaining and consolidating international peace and security, in developing cooperation among all nations and promoting the rules of international law in interstate relations.

Communique Published

AU0720347 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1934 GMT 7 Jun 78 AU

["Joint Communique on Official Visit in Romania of Lieutenant General Olusegun Obasanjo, Head of the Federal Military Government, Commander-in-Chief of the Armed Forces of the Federal Republic of Nigeria (June 5-7, 1978)"--AGERPRES headline]

[Text] Bucharest, AGERPRES, 7/6/1978--This document shows among others that the two heads of state pointed to great possibilities that exist for steadily increasing commercial exchanges between the two countries, intensifying and diversifying economic cooperation in fields of mutual interest as: mining, wood-working, building materials, agriculture, transport and communications, scientific and technical research.

Both heads of state expressed their resolve to act for the continuous development of cooperation and mutual friendship between the two countries, as also the hope that these relations would become more lasting and be crowned with fruitful results in the interest of peace, justice and security internationally.

With the wish to give expression to the Romanian and Nigerian peoples' aspirations of peace and friendship, to steadily develop the bilateral relations on multiple planes and contribute to the establishment of new relations among all countries of the world, to the constructive settlement of problems facing mankind, the document reads, the heads of the two states signed the solemn joint declaration of the Socialist Republic of Romania and the Federal Republic of Nigeria.

In connection with the economic relations, the two heads of state expressed their satisfaction for the progress made by the two countries in economic and commercial exchanges, particularly after the setting up of the Romanian-Nigerian commission and pledged to further develop and strengthen cooperation in these spheres.

During the visit, official talks were conducted by the co-chairmen of the joint commission l. Covenanted on principle was the sale of crude oil and other Nigerian products to be periodically specified, in exchange for Romanian goods and services to the end of speeding up the industrial development of Nigeria.

To this end, a memorandum of understanding was signed for mutual goods exchanges and services, which should be a basis for future negotiations on this question. It was established to encourage the conclusion of long-term agreements and contracts.

Likewise, the co-chairmen of the joint commission examined the stage of ventures in the other fields of economic cooperation in agriculture, in the wood-working industry, in transport, petrochemistry and electrification.

The document further shows:

Romania's president and the Nigerian head of state declared for the intensification of the peoples' struggle for international peace and security, for a new economic order in the world, against the imperialist, colonialist and neo-colonialist policy, for the promotion of new inter-state relations founded on the principles of international law. Likewise, the two heads of state expressed their deep anxiety in connection with the worsening of the world political climate, the sharpening of contradictions among some states or groupings of states, the persistency of hotbeds of tension and the emergence of other sources of international tension, generated by the more marked policy of re-dividing the world into spheres of influence and domination, of the old imperialist policy of strength and dictate.

They reaffirmed their firm willingness to work for the establishment of a new international economic and political order which should found inter-state relations on the new principles of equality, ensure equitable cooperation and support for (?their) own efforts of the developing or less developed states, for a faster economic and social progress, enabling them access to up-to-date technologies, creating also conditions for the prosperity and equitable development of various zones of the world, for world economic stability on the whole.

The heads of the two states reaffirmed their common positions on the need for the genuine democratization of international relations, achievement of a new policy founded on equal cooperation among all nations, creating an adequate framework for the active and direct participation of all big, medium-sized and small states, of the economically advanced countries or developing ones, of the non-aligned countries in international life, in the constructive settlement of the major issues facing mankind today.

In this context, they stressed the positive contribution of the non-aligned countries in the world arena, particularly to the struggle for international peace and cooperation. They also highlighted the active participation of these countries in the efforts for the settlement of the problem of underdevelopment, establishment of the new international economic and political order.

With reference to the African problems, the two heads of state reaffirmed their total commitment to the cause of completely eradicating racism, imperialism, colonialism and all their remnants in all regions of the continent. Reiterating their support for the noble cause of the liberation fight in Namibia, Zimbabwe and South Africa, they called for intensified efforts of the national liberation movements in the fight to attain self-determination and independence. The two heads of state condemned and entirely rejected the so-called internal settlement agreement signed between Ian Smith and his proteges, for the settlement of the problem of independence for Zimbabwe and called on the international community to support all efforts meant to attain peace and justice, for the independence of Zimbabwe. The two heads of state also firmly condemned the absurd killing without discrimination of defenseless civilians and innocent children, as also the mass arrest of African patriots by the apartheid regime of South Africa. They firmly condemned the continuous acts of arrogant violation of the U.N. resolutions by the racist and illegal regimes in southern Africa, considering these inhuman, barbarous, uncivilized and as a crass violation of the fundamental right of the coloured population in Namibia, Zimbabwe and South Africa to self-determination. The two heads of state reaffirmed their complete attachment to the U.N. resolution which urges South Africa to leave Namibia without pre-set conditions.

The two heads of state agreed that the consolidation of cooperation and security in Europe, the establishment of new, democratic relations among the states of the continent will positively bear on the international political climate, on peace and security in the whole world.

The heads of state of Romania and Nigeria firmly declared for the immediate transition to concrete steps of halting the arms race and for disarmament, nuclear disarmament primarily. They expressed the will to act, together with the other states, for the special session of the General Assembly of the United Nations on disarmament to adopt a concrete programme of action, enabling the covenanting of generally acceptable agreements and understandings, meant to ensure general disarmament, nuclear disarmament first of all.

The head of state of the Federal Republic of Nigeria expressed deep satisfaction for the results of his visit in the Socialist Republic of Romania. He highly appreciated the dynamic foreign policy of Romania, of President Nicolae Ceausescu himself, in the service of peace, cooperation and friendship among peoples and expressed sincere appreciation for the firm support given to the fight against colonialism, neo-colonialism, to the national liberation fight of Africa, his contribution to engineering a new international economic order.

The Romanian head of state expressed satisfaction for the active foreign policy promoted by Nigeria--a policy of peace, cooperation and friendship with all peoples--and sincere appreciation for the role played by Nigeria in eliminating the last colonialist remnants from the African Continent, in strengthening solidarity and consolidating ventures and relations of cooperation among the developing countries.

PRIME MINISTER MANESCU DEPARTS FOR UN SPECIAL SESSION

AU071624Y Bucharest Domestic Service in Romanian 1600 GMT 7 Jun 78 AU

[Text] The prime minister of the Government of the Socialist Republic of Romania, Comrade Manea Manescu, left for New York today to participate in the proceedings of the UNGA special session on disarmament. The prime minister is accompanied by Ilie Radulescu, minister secretary of state at the Ministry of Foreign Affairs.

POST, TELECOMMUNICATIONS AGREEMENT SIGNED WITH MONGOLIA

AU071238Y Bucharest SCINTEIA in Romanian 6 Jun 78 p 5 AU

[Text] An agreement was signed in Bucharest on Monday between the Government of the Socialist Republic of Romania and the Government of the Mongolian People's Republic [MPR] in the area of post and telecommunications. The document envisages provisions on developing bilateral cooperation and collaboration, and exchanging data on topics of common interest.

The document was signed for Romania by Traian Dudas, minister of transportation and telecommunications, and for Mongolia by Dahyn Gotob, minister of communications.

The signing was also attended by Deputy Foreign Minister Constantin Oancea, Deputy Minister of Transportation and Telecommunications Gheorghe Airinei, and MPR ambassador to Bucharest Bamdariyn Dugersuren.

BRIEFS

ROMANIAN-AUSTRIAN COMMISSION SESSION--Bucharest, AGERPRES, 5/6/78--The session of the joint Romanian-Austrian commission of scientific and technical cooperation set up according to the government agreement on technico-scientific collaboration by Romania and Austria in 1976 opened its proceedings in Bucharest on June 5. The commission will examine the stage of Romanian-Austrian cooperation in science and technology and establish its objectives for the 1978-1980 period. [Text] [Bucharest AGERPRES in English 0932 GMT 6 Jun 78 AU]

RADIO DISCUSSES PRESIDENT CARTER'S ANNAPOLIS SPEECH

AU072101Y Belgrade Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1800 GMT 7 Jun 78 AU

[Report by Filip Svetic from New York]

[Text] The chances for reaching an agreement on SALT-II are good, President Carter noted in the speech which he, as the supreme commander of the U.S. Army, gave [words indistinct] at the Annapolis Naval Academy. The Washington POST today was even more precise, noting that 95 percent of the SALT negotiations have been concluded.

Judging by the first reactions of the delegations at the special session of the UN General Assembly at least, this claim by Carter was directed primarily toward the need to explain certain confusing aspects of U.S.-Soviet relations which have been expressed in recent days in the very summit of his administration, and which have introduced a certain confusion on the basic directions of Carter's foreign policy. Among other things, this confusion has revived a rather widely spread conviction, despite the fact that Carter has already energetically denied it, that the SALT negotiations with the Soviet Union have been frozen, as the Washington POST recently claimed, for Carter said literally that the signing of the SALT agreement is a basic issue of his administration's foreign policy.

However, observers did not fail to notice that Carter also used this opportunity to stress the differences that exist between the two superpowers by offering in rather sharp words a choice between two alternatives--cooperation or confrontation--and by saying that the United States, according to Carter's conviction, is in favor of cooperation and peaceful competition between the two countries which dominate the world political arena.

Also not missing, of course, were the condemnations of the Soviet Union and Cuba for their military and political interference in the affairs of certain African countries which, according to Carter, is also the basic cause of the deterioration of relations between Moscow and Washington and the reason for his speech today.

MILIKA SUNDIC COMMENTS ON U.S.-USSR RELATIONS

LD061802Y Zagreb Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1400 GMT 6 Jun 78 LD

[Text] We have devoted our topical foreign policy commentary to the deterioration in Soviet-U.S. relations and to one of its most immediate causes, the bloc confrontation in Africa. Milika Sundic comments:

It seems that practically nothing remains of Cyrus Vance's recent successful visit to Moscow. The crisis in Soviet-U.S. relations has reached an impasse from which no way out can be seen for the moment. By all accounts, the Carter administration is in a great quandary as to what to do, whether to accept confrontation with Moscow or to undertake some measure to return relations between the two countries to the channel of negotiations. Both variants involve, it seems, a settling of accounts at the U.S. political summit, which is obviously not acting homogeneously. U.S. public opinion is also divided, and judging by all accounts it was not counting on such a cooling in the relations between the two great powers.

At the moment all eyes are fixed on President Carter, who has not been confronted with such a difficult situation since his arrival in the White House. The deterioration in relations with the USSR certainly does not suit Carter, but if he decides to make no change, this probably will not be the result of his desire alone.

The point is that major differences of opinion exist between Vance and Brzezinski, Carter's closest colleagues, with regard to further relations with Moscow. The former is for a soft line, the latter a hard line toward the USSR, and Carter's decision may mean the end of one of them in the White House.

In the background of this latest and most major deterioration of the last 10 years in Soviet-U.S. relations, lies the conflict of the two powers' interests in Africa. But the disagreements are much more profound and far-reaching. The involvement of the Atlantic treaty countries in the Zaire province of Shaba is only the consequence of a situation which has been having a negative effect for over a year on overall Soviet-U.S. relations and on relations between the two military blocs, whose aspirations exceed the bounds of the division hitherto existing and which are more and more obviously moving onto new territories, primarily the African Continent. Thus Africa is threatened by the greatest danger of bloc confrontation, which at present also represents the greatest threat to world peace. The meeting of the Western five in Paris is not only an answer to acts undertaken by other countries, but obviously involves more far-reaching ambitions which are making use of the discords in Africa itself and of the complete powerlessness of the OAU.

Soviet reaction to the events in Zaire practically boils down to denial of the accusation of Soviet-Cuban responsibility for the events in Shaba, and to sharp attacks on Carter's aide Brzezinski. However, it seems that Gromyko has failed to convince the U.S. President of Soviet-Cuban innocence, for the Cubans nevertheless have a military presence in Africa, and regardless of the motives behind this presence, it is sufficient proof for the United States to halt the course of negotiations on SALT II and on many other things.

Chinese interest in events in Africa and the general further deterioration of relations between Moscow and Peking represent an added difficulty for the USSR. China, that is, took up with no reservations whatsoever the Zaire-Western accusation of Soviet-Cuban interference in Shaba, and to judge by all accounts many African countries are also inclined to fear a Cuban role in African quarrels stirred up by factors outside Africa.

The prevailing conviction that someone must pay the price for continuing the Soviet-U.S. dialog--a conviction particularly in evidence in the United States--is the worst approach President Carter could decide on. However, this by no means indicates that the other side need do nothing. Understanding between the great powers was never either stable or long-lasting whenever it was at the expense of others. In this real case, Africa may become a testing ground for bloc conflicts, but this will certainly not bring peace even to those who have found in Africa a suitable place to weigh their strength and prestige.

GRLICKOV INTERVIEWED ON INTERNATIONAL SITUATION, LCY ACTIVITIES

LD072154Y Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1419 GMT 7 Jun 78 LD

[Text] Belgrade--Dr Aleksandar Grlickov, secretary in the Executive Committee of the LCY Central Committee Presidium, spoke on last night's Belgrade television program "Face to Face". He discussed world conditions and the international activity of the LCY before the most important political gathering of Yugoslav communists--the 11th LCY Congress. Speaking about the general developments in the world, Grlickov said that in the complex and very dynamic changes which are taking place the effect of three revolutions--socialist, anticolonial and scientific-technological--is manifesting itself as a constant feature for the first time in history.

At the same time, for the first time in modern civilization we have the presence of decaying capitalism which, it is true, still possesses vitality, of early socialism which is on the move and rising, and of former colonies and semicolonies among which there are elements of all the forms of social structure so far known in the history of civilization ranging from tribal, feudal, precapitalist to capitalist and other forms. It goes without saying, he stressed, that this could not have been without consequences for the action of the political forces and all the subjective factors. In this sense they are all, regardless of their ideopolitical orientation, deeply involved in their policies, strategies and tactics and their general and special goals. The search for new solutions or the adaptation to the demands of our time are the basic characteristic of the present-day activities of the subjective forces in changing the modern world and in building it on new foundations, primarily on equality and justice.

In addition to all this, Grlickov went on, the newly liberated countries, which represent two-thirds of the world, have recently won their independence and have thus appeared on the world's political stage and urgently started writing their own history. All the socialist countries, by making major achievements in the development of their societies, are having an increasingly resolute effect on developments on the international scene. The world is now on the threshold of a new vision with a different distribution of forces, a new political map of the world, and unforeseeable changes in the balance of forces.

The exceptionally dynamic and virtually everyday tempestuous changes, war shocks, coups, crises, interventions, changes in social systems and new programs and orientations represent a kind of testimony to the fact that in so complex a world there are no answers to many questions and several answers to some questions, and that new questions keep emerging. Apart from this, Dr Grlickov stressed, the interdependence of the world is more than ever before increasingly placing in first place the indispensability of consultations and agreement-seeking among all the forces of the world in order to preserve it and organize it on new foundations. These circumstances are the basic motive power of adaptation and are in fact an expression of the aspirations of numerous forces to (?be in harmony) with the events on the world scene.

These adaptations, he went on, are twofold. First, no one, no political force is ready to deviate from its goals and concepts, from its own positions in the class struggle. Consequently all the political forces of the most diverse ideological and political orientations want to survive, want to persist in the attainment of the aims which they have set themselves. The second characteristic, in effect, is that every movement or force must, in conceiving and realizing its aims, expect resistance and opposition from the forces of the different ideological and political orientation. In other words, no one can attain his aims without others. This high degree of interdependence also gives rise to the second fact: No one can any longer impose his narrow interests on others. This is why the modern world is in effect, seeking the reply to two questions: how to accept a reality in which different interests, different ideologies and social systems exist on the one hand, and on the other how to make this reality a condition of peaceful coexistence and adapt coexistence to the needs of the class struggle and the inevitability of changes. Speaking about the role of the forces of socialism in this realinement and reexamination, Grlickov said that they have all been embraced by this process with a lesser or greater degree of intensity.

In this connection, he stressed that never before in the history of the workers' movement have there been more options and socialist alternatives than today. In this process some socialist forces adapt themselves to their national conditions by introducing novelties and new resolutions in the building of socialism. Others, which are struggling for revolutionary changes and the victory of socialism and are facing reality, begin to search for their own ways of peaceful transition to socialism. There are also forces--and these forces should by no means be disregarded--which do not look for the necessary starting point or origin in Marxism, but are inspired by the effect of their national conditions and seek ways of more rapid progress and movement toward socialism.

Consequently, Grlickov said, I think that the concept that socialism can only be spread in the world by spreading the socialist countries is losing strength. For instance, in Africa nearly two-thirds of all the countries have opted for socialism as their social order in their constitutions or in the programs of their political forces. This, of course, is not the kind of socialism which we find in the socialist countries of Eastern Europe, nor is it socialism like ours in Yugoslavia and it is not the kind of socialism which is conceived by the parties of "Eurocommunism" and so forth.

The wide range of alternatives and socialist options will grow wider and wider. The ways of achieving and building it will diversify and become richer and richer and socialism itself will develop unevenly and differently on its road of spreading and developing as a world process, in the course of which differences will gradually grow smaller and disappear. In fact, capitalism too developed unevenly and along different roads until it became a uniform system.

Asked about the place and role of the so-called "second wing" of the workers' movement in these changes in the present-day world, Grlickov said, inter alia, that this "second wing"--in other words, the social-democratic and socialist parties of today--has not been spared pressures and demands for changes and adaptation. The previous most characteristic feature of the political strategy of these parties was the "state of prosperity," which is less and less meeting the needs and demands of the working class and the broadest social strata. Consequently these parties are now compelled in modernizing their strategies, to introduce new elements which in effect amount to their own kind of "return to socialism" and to revive certain fundamental values of socialism which, in times of prosperity, are gradually pushed out of their program orientations.

All these circumstances, Grlickov stressed, have in the forefront the need and possibilities for the establishment of contacts or renewed cooperation between these so-called "two wings" of the workers' movement--communists and social democrats--which is a very topical theme in Europe today. The Berlin conference of the communist and workers' parties of Europe, Grlickov pointed out, expressed these parties' readiness for full cooperation with the socialists and the social democrats. He noted that this cooperation is taking place on certain common points, that a general dialog has been opened or, in other words, an exchange of views, that a search has begun for possible points on which to cooperate. It goes without saying that in this connection it should be borne in mind that the communists and the social democrats have always been in the position both of partners and rivals. Numerous circumstances as well as certain remnants of the past, prejudices and other sectarian positions will (?for a long time) hinder the establishment of closer cooperation between them. In this cooperation there will be upward trends as well as unexpected downward trends and halts. The latest events in the French left, for instance, are an indication of a certain crisis in this cooperation, but at the same time they also mean the beginning of the renewal of cooperation of new, broader foundations.

Asked what are the basic characteristics of the LCY's positions with regard to the aforementioned conditions and the preparations for the 11th congress, Grlickov said that in the nature of things the preparations for the congress demand a dialog on what has been achieved and on the tasks which are ahead and assume that what has succeeded should be separated from areas where success has not been fully achieved. In this connection, we have come to the conclusion in the sphere of foreign policy that the LCY has neither the need nor (?reason) to undertake basic changes in the sphere of its activity in the workers' and progressive movement in general. The need presents itself here for certain adaptations which are the result of changes and general trends brought about the times in the international scene and in the workers' movement in particular. The LCY and Yugoslavia, Grlickov added, have, of course, gained high respect thanks to their principled and long-term policy on the international level under Tito's leadership. This is the result of a very successful policy conducted by the LCY in the workers' movement in cooperation with progressive forces, parties and national liberation movements and with the workers' and progressive movement as a whole. As may be seen from the draft resolution for the 11th congress, the LCY is seeking still more modern solutions toward making relations and cooperation more rich and meaningful.

In answer to a viewer's question on the events in the nonalined movement, in which connection much is being said about the lack of unity and the crisis of nonalinement--events which are also accompanied by bad predictions for the movement's future--Grlickov said that dynamic trends are developing in the nonalined movement, but that the idea that the nonalined movement is facing its final crisis is a profound delusion.

In the first place, Grlickov stressed, the nonalined movement arose not as an expression of the outside needs of the nonalined movement, but primarily as the continuation of their internal policy on the foreign-policy level. The root of this disagreement in assessment lies also in the misunderstanding which derives from the fact that a far higher degree of unity is expected and demanded of the nonalined countries than of the groupings of other countries--that is, a greater degree of unity than is really possible. Thus, for example, there exist profound disagreements among the capitalist countries, with the exception of their agreement to line up according to the NATO standpoint and to struggle against communism. There is far from unity among the socialist countries. Some of them even go to war against each other. Hence the question of how the nonalined countries, which are themselves burdened by numerous contradictions of an objective nature, could build irreproachable unity. The contradictions between the nonalined countries can be overcome and removed, as can all other contradictions in the world, by peaceful means--negotiation, agreement, abandonment of the use of forceful means, and so forth.

Bearing these circumstances in mind, Grlickov assessed that the nonalined countries, as they have already shown many times, have the strength to overcome the current difficulties too, and to remove the contradictions which will also appear in the future. It should be noted here that the current contradictions in the nonalined movement are of a somewhat different nature. That is, Grlickov added, the nonalined countries have in fact realized a particular stage of their struggle--the struggle for liberation from various forms of domination--and are now entering a new, higher stage of realizing their strategy and their aims. They have begun to build a positive program of all-round development. The building of this program brings about more open manifestations of the differences of an ideological, political and other nature, which in fact exists.

This situation was bound to have an effect on the nonalined movement itself, but these circumstances are of a long-term nature, and the unity of the nonalined movement will be built and realized today and in the future on the sole possible basis--on unity in differences, as in other movements. Continuing his discussion, Grlickov answered a number of questions such as, for example, those concerning the relations between the LCY and the CPSU, concerning our party and state relations with our Bulgarian and Albanian neighbors, topical trends in the workers' movement, the basic characteristics and essence of Eurocommunism, topical trends and prospects of dialog in the workers' movement, foreign interference in the affairs of the states and peoples of Africa, [words indistinct] individual countries, the prospects for creating a new international economic order, the problem of the arms race, the removal of hotbeds of the danger of war, and concerning the settlement of other [words indistinct] problems of the modern world.

Speaking about relations between the LCY and CPSU, Grlickov said that these relations are good and are constantly on the upsurge. They are based on the principles of the Belgrade and Moscow declaration, and their basic characteristic is that in these relations they accept us as we are, Grlickov said, recalling Tito's words. Within the framework of this question, in answer to the second part referring to the establishment of relations between the LCY and the Chinese Communist Party, Grlickov said that the LCY enters into relations of cooperation with all communist and other parties, adhering strictly to the well-known principles and in particular to the principle whereby cooperation with any party cannot be conducted to the disadvantage of the other party. At the same time, he stressed, no one can put limits on the LCY or limit its rights regarding with whom and in what measures it develops relations and cooperation.

Speaking about the establishment of a new international economic order, Grlickov stressed that this is a long-term process, is by no means a one-sided, once-and-for-all process, and that it depends on the overall changes, both political and economic, in the world. Its realization and implementation will be possible together with the penetration and the maturing of the consciousness that the contradictions already resulting from the growing inequality in world development today, and all the more so in the future, represent the main source of danger of conflicts and of the sharpest clashes. Changes in the world are inevitable particularly on this level, and the opportunities for realizing a new international economic order are in fact an integral part of the class struggle in the world. Grlickov laid special emphasis on the fact that for the realization of this project a basic settlement is necessary in many relations in the world, and they must be placed on new bases.

During the interview Grlickov was asked what influence Yugoslavia and the LCY have by their experience and settlements on trends in the world, and whether our experiences have also gone beyond our borders. Grlickov said that the unique "Yugoslav experiment" is part of debates widespread in the world and that it is considered to be one of the very interesting experiences. The question of greater participation by workers in management and this concept, regardless of what it is called--participation, industrial democracy, self-management--is increasingly in evidence in the considerations and orientations of many political forces in the world. And this not only among communists, but also among forces of differing ideological orientation. Through its solutions Yugoslavia has been, as it is today, at the peak of interest as shown by the very well-developed relations of cooperation between the LCY and parties and movements in the world. This is one of the reasons why we expect at the forthcoming 11th congress the presence of over 100 delegations of parties and movements throughout the world, Grlickov said in conclusion.

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